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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

**Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade**

Vol. LXI No. 3

FEBRUARY 1, 1935

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## Reports of Annual Conventions

New England Association, at Boston

Michigan-Indiana, at South Bend

Western Association, at Kansas City

Eastern, New York, Connecticut,  
North Carolina, Oklahoma, etc.

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Short Course at Ohio State

Conference at Cornell

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor  
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subjects and papers prepared for conventions  
of nursery associations.

## ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP.

Addressing a group of several score  
nurserymen at the short course at Ohio  
State University last week, the editor of  
The American Nurseryman presented  
figures contrasting the membership of  
the Ohio Nurserymen's Association with  
the number of licensed nurserymen of  
the state, which are of wider interest  
because the proportions are about the  
same in other states.

The list of those to whom nursery  
inspection certificates have been issued  
in the state of Ohio totals about 1,600.  
Half of these are growers of bulbs,  
berry plants, fruit trees, etc., but 780  
grow ornamentals either exclusively or  
as part of a general line of nursery  
stock.

Of that number 112 are members of  
the state association, or one-seventh of  
the total. About this proportion pre-  
vails in some other states where a check  
has been made.

More interesting is the division of  
members, in relation to the number of  
licensed nurserymen, according to the  
acreage operated. In Ohio the license  
list shows 272 nurserymen operating  
less than two acres; 313 from two to six

acres; 122 from seven to twenty acres;  
60 from twenty-one to 100 acres, and  
13 over 100 acres.

The membership list of the Ohio Nur-  
serymen's Association shows 17 not on  
the nursery list, 12 operating less than  
two acres, 22 from two to six acres; 25  
from seven to twenty acres; 26 from  
twenty-one to 100 acres, and 10 over  
100 acres.

By comparing the groups, it will be  
seen that the largest nurserymen are  
either most impressed with the impor-  
tance of belonging to a trade organiza-  
tion or they are best able to pay the  
dues. At any rate, most of them belong.  
As the nurseries diminish in size, the  
proportion of members shrinks until it  
is only about five per cent of the total  
number operating nurseries of less than  
two acres.

The average nursery in the country  
is twenty acres in size, and such a one  
does a respectable total annual volume  
of sales. Yet the proportion of nurser-  
ies of this size among association mem-  
bers is minor rather than major.

Discussions at state meetings the past  
month and letters to the editor of this  
magazine from officers of these bodies  
indicate that concern is felt in the prob-  
lem of acquiring a more representative  
coverage of the trade. That these bodies  
are doing real work is easily ascertained  
from the news reports in The American  
Nurseryman. There is no question they  
deserve support. How they shall obtain  
it is the problem. Perhaps letters from  
those nurserymen outside the associa-  
tions would be as valuable as communi-  
cations from those inside. It would ap-  
pear that any nurseryman could afford  
membership in an association dealing  
with matters affecting his livelihood, at  
the current rates of dues. If you are  
not a member, why not?

ALL ideas, in advertising and out of  
it, become important only through rep-  
etition. Take the best advertising idea  
ever conceived, put it into one advertise-  
ment, and the effect may be nothing.  
Take a relatively poor idea, put it before  
people often enough, and it will presently  
gain dignity and convincing force.

## The Mirror of the Trade

### GOVERNMENT NURSERIES.

A new type of government competi-  
tion which nurserymen face is revealed  
in the report of the Minnesota direc-  
tor of forestry, stating that two mil-  
lion tree seedlings were planted from  
the state nursery at Badoura in 1933-  
34. Thirty-one places, including some  
state institutions, received stock from  
the nursery. Constant improvements in  
the nursery with the aid of C.C.C.  
workers, which included installation of  
a 1,600-foot sprinkler system and  
water pumps, were recorded. The fore-  
going statement is interesting espe-  
cially in view of the proposed estab-  
lishment of two nurseries in Minne-  
sota, one at Marshall and the other at  
Anoka, for the purpose of growing  
trees for the western shelter belt proj-  
ect. Unless nurserymen take active  
steps, the proposed shelter belt is  
likely to lead to the establishment of  
many government nurseries, which  
will be harder to eliminate later than  
to prevent now.

There is no logic in the argument  
that the government must start these  
nurseries because the nurserymen them-  
selves have not the required stock on  
hand. It will take just as long for  
the government nurseries to grow the  
stock to usable form as it will com-  
mercial growers. It will cost just as  
much, too, if the records of other gov-  
ernment enterprises are any criterion.

The national administration is seek-  
ing to help agriculture, of which  
nurserymen are a part, and to put men  
to work at reasonable wages. These  
aims will be realized if the stock for  
the proposed shelter belt and other  
government projects is produced in  
commercial nurseries. Furthermore, the  
experience and knowledge of com-  
mercial growers will result in a production  
of better stock, probably in a shorter  
period of time and at less expense.

The nurserymen of the states in  
which the shelter belt is to be planted  
should keep a weather eye open and  
write their Congressmen so as to shut  
off this threat of further government  
competition.

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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**The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade**

*The Nurseryman's Forte:  
To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

Vol. LXI

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## Ohio Nurserymen's Short Course

**Larger Attendance Marks This Year's Three-Day Session of Lectures and Discussions of Current Trade Topics at Ohio State University**

Despite freezing weather during the entire period, the 1935 short course for nurserymen and landscape gardeners, sponsored by the department of horticulture of the Ohio State University, at Columbus January 22 to 24, was unquestionably the most successful one ever held in the state. The total attendance was 120, exclusive of students, and was made up of commercial nurserymen and landscape gardeners from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana.

The morning of the opening day was given over to registration and to inspection of experimental work in the university greenhouses and gardens being carried on for the benefit of the nursery and floricultural trades and for the allied landscaping industry.

### "Department Policies."

The first talk on the program was that given by Prof. Alex Laurie Tuesday afternoon, January 22. Professor Laurie, in speaking of "Department Policies," told of the extensive work being done by the horticulture department for the benefit of the trade in addition to the work at the experiment station at Wooster, which included various set-ups in regard to propagation, the use of paraffin to reduce transpiration, fertilizer tests, the use of additional light, etc. The department's work included, during 1934, the testing of about 500 soil samples from all parts of this country and Canada, the answering of 6,000 inquiries by mail, visiting 900 commercial establishments, mailing 2,400 copies of "Nursery Notes," answering thousands of telephone calls and holding hundreds of conferences and meetings.

The speaker also told of the training given students who desire to specialize in commercial floristry or nursery or landscape gardening work while at the university, explaining that every effort is made to combine their school training with practical experience, and the successful results are attested by the fact that over ninety per cent of the graduates of the past five years have jobs.

Next came a discussion of "Nursery Seed Bed Management," by Prof. E. G. Wieschuegal, of the university forestry department. He first listed the factors of proper management as follows: A satisfactory soil properly handled (a light sandy loam was recommended); an adequate water supply, especially dur-

ing the heat of the summer; a knowledge of the peculiarities of the species to be grown; proper protective measures to insure against insects, diseases, rodents, etc.; a supply of cheap labor, provided it is good, and a knowledge of the requirements of the market. Before buying seeds, one should find out their source, age and germination percentage and also, before planting, determine the proper preparatory treatment and the best method of sowing.

### Seed Handling.

Concerning the seeds of specific trees, he advised that seeds of black oak be stratified in a soil containing plenty of moisture before planting. Seeds of birches require varying treatments; for instance, *Betula lenta* can be stored at room temperature under dry and well ventilated conditions, while *B. populifolia* is sensitive to drying and high humidity. Hawthorn seeds require a rest period of one to two years and should not be subjected to a freeze. Juniper seed germination can be hastened by separating the seeds from the berries, sterilizing the former in a five per cent formalin solution and placing them on filter paper supported by wet cotton in closed flat vessels where the temperature is kept at 41 degrees Fahrenheit for 100 days; after the seed coats have split, the seeds are planted in flats of leaf mold and sand and held at 60 degrees. Yellow poplar seeds are stratified in pits below the frost line till spring and are then sown thickly in the seed bed. Holly seeds are handled best by keeping them moist with top water in a temperature of 25 to 30 degrees centigrade, removing the pericarp from the seed and treating with a five per cent dextrose solution. The use of formaldehyde for the control of damping off was mentioned as satisfactory at the university forest nursery; the material is applied at the rate of one quart of forty per cent formalin to thirty gallons of water to cover a bed 4x12 feet a week before sowing seeds. The material should not be used if azalea or rhododendron seeds are to be sown.

### "Nursery Irrigation."

Important points on "Nursery Irrigation," as covered by Gustav Poesch, included the following: Irrigation in the nursery is primarily for the purpose of supplying sufficient moisture at all times.

Surface irrigation is accomplished by either garden hose or porous canvas hose, the latter having the advantage in that it waters a larger area with less attention and is just as portable and easy to install. Porous hose is made of 8-ounce canvas for short lines and 12-ounce for longer lines, and if 2½ to 3-inch pipe is used to transport the water to the field, it is possible to water an acre of level land in two to three days if fifty to 100 feet of lines are used and left on eight to ten hours before changing, depending upon the pressure; the water will spread about two feet on each side of the hose. Subirrigation of nursery stock is practical where there is hardpan a few feet below the soil surface so the water does not get away.

Spray irrigation, or overhead irrigation, requires 871 feet of pipe to cover an acre if the lines are placed fifty feet apart; it requires fifteen gallons of water per minute to supply 300 feet of line having nozzles four feet apart. A suitable water supply must be available to take care of any method of irrigation. Centrifugal pumps are generally used in Ohio to pump irrigation water, especially from shallow wells, while gasoline motors are slightly more economical to operate than electric motors. In closing, the speaker stated that the porous hose method of watering is the most economical system to use, but it will not do a good job on sloping land.

### "Rock in the Garden."

Victor Ries, of the floriculture department, in an illustrated talk gave many interesting pointers concerning the "Use of Rock in the Garden." He stated that stepping-stones are often too large and conspicuous or too small and too far apart to be practical. Among the proper uses of stone is to provide settings for such features as sundials, seats, fireplaces and pergolas. In using stones for steps, have the slabs of sufficient size to give a feeling of security; flat stones are preferable. Rock walls of flat weathered limestone, properly erected and having sufficient space left for planting such material as *Campanula garganica* or some of the better thymes, etc., can effectively take the place of sloping banks in many instances.

In using rock for rock gardens, imitate nature as closely as possible. Sometimes it may be better to use a wall garden in place of the rock garden. In pool

edgings, attempt to tie them in with their surroundings and secure a natural effect, possibly, by having overhanging natural rock on one side of the pool and a lawn area coming down to the water's edge on the other.

#### New and Worthy Ornamentals.

Another well illustrated talk was given in the evening by L. C. Chadwick, of the university, and concerned "New and Worthy Woody Ornamental Plants." Deciduous vines mentioned included *Akebia quinata*, *Ampelopsis heterophylla*, *Bignonia radicans praecox*, *Bignonia tagliabiana*, *Clematis crispa*, *Clematis texensis* and *Hydrangea petiolaris*, which is excellent for use against buildings to give depth where there is a limited area between the building and sidewalk. *Hypericum buckleyi*, *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum* and *Evonymus obovata* were mentioned as promising ground covers.

*Cotoneaster adpressa* is a satisfactory dwarf shrub (one to three feet); *Cotoneaster apiculata* and *Evonymus alata compacta* are good small shrubs; *Cotoneaster multiflora calocarpa*, *Direa palustris* and *Hamamelis vernalis* are among the desirable medium shrubs (six to nine feet); *Acer griseum*, *Cornus Kousa chinensis*, *Euankia subsessilis*, *Oxydendron arborescens*, *Symplocos paniculata*, *Viburnum cassinoides*, *Viburnum fragrans* and *Viburnum dilatatum* are among the good large shrubs and small trees. Special mention was made of *Hydrastis lutea*, *Ginkgo biloba* (upright form, male species); *Phellodendron*, *Sophora japonica pendula* and *Ulmus Littlefordii* among trees of thirty feet or more.

Among narrowleaf evergreens, *Juniperus chinensis Sargentii* and *Juniperus horizontalis plumosa* were mentioned as desirable low-growing plants. *Taxus cuspidata* forms and *Taxus media Hicksii* were named among the intermediate shrubs, and *Picea Omorika*, *Picea orientalis* and *Sciadopitys verticillata* given as worthy additions to the narrowleaf evergreen trees. Broadleaf evergreens mentioned as promising included *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, *Pieris floribunda*, *Pachistima Canbyi*, *Vaccinium Vitis-idaea* and *Rhododendron arbutifolia*.

#### "Dutch Elm Disease."

The Wednesday morning session was opened with a complete discussion of the "Dutch Elm Disease," by J. R. Beckenbach, of the university. Little advance has been made by this disease in Ohio during the past year, according to the speaker, largely because of the strict control measures being practiced in the east, where this disease is so prevalent. He explained the appearance of trees affected with this disease and of the difference between it and the Dayton disease that has killed several elm trees in the vicinity of Dayton. He also showed culture slides of the disease and advised anyone who believes he has an infected tree to send twigs from an infected branch to the plant pathology department of the state experimental station for verification, awaiting a reply before doing anything.

#### Perennials and Rock Plants.

Gabriel Simon, Chesterland, next presented an interesting discussion, "While Perennials and Rock Plants, Their Use and Culture." A few of his remarks

follow: Persian candytuft blooms in May and is grown from seeds. *Anchusa myosotidiflora* requires a moist shady place and comes from cuttings. *Dicentra eximia* blooms all season and the seeds are sown in the fall. *Arabis procurrens* blooms after the alpine type and is secured from crown divisions. *Viola pedata* is a worthy native plant secured from root cuttings. *Helleborus niger* blooms in the winter and is propagated from divisions or seeds. The frilled types selected from seedlings of Diener's Double Shasta daisy are worth-while. *Campanula carpatia* sells well to the trade, as does *Campanula garganica*, which is secured from seeds or cuttings.

*Berberis buxifolia* is an evergreen barberry recommended for rock gardens; *Veronica prostrata flexulosa* has blue flowers late in June; *Arenaria balearica* forms a compact mat and can be used between stepping-stones. *Sedum rupestre* is one of the most popular sedums in the trade. *Thymus variegatus* is hardy in northern Ohio and gives a plant with variegated green and white foliage. *Papaver alpinum*, which is grown from seeds, makes a good plant for edging. *Trollius latifolius*, propagated from divisions or seeds sown as soon as mature, is a good plant in the perennial border, blooming for four months. *Dianthus arvensis* is a good plant with delicate pink flowers for the rock wall.

Among the annuals mentioned as worthy of trial were *Alyssum Little Gem*, *hummelmannia*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Tagetes signata pumila*, *torenia*, dwarf snapdragon, *Verbena venosa*, *thunbergia* and dwarf petunia. In closing, the speaker admonished that in building a rock garden the same idea should be kept in mind as in the perennial border—namely, to plant for effect all season.

#### "Lawn Problems."

The subject, "Lawn Problems," was well handled by G. M. McClure, of the university agronomy department. Concerning species of grass, the speaker stated he did not recommend the use of bents except where it is possible to give them the extra care and attention they require. Then the Oregon strain of colonial bent, the seaside strain of the true creeping bent or possibly the velvet bent will be found satisfactory.

For most lawn plantings in sunny or partial sunny situations in Ohio Kentucky blue grass should predominate in the mixture; a mixture of eighty per cent Kentucky blue grass and twenty per cent redtop has been found satisfactory. For shade, a mixture in which Chewings' fescue predominates is best, though Poa annua has also been found good in many instances.

Concerning weeds, the following controls were recommended: Chickweeds—spray with copperas during winter when there is no snow on the ground. Dandelions—spray with copperas, one and one-half pounds per gallon, to cover 250 square feet, in early spring and repeat at 10-day to 2-week intervals till June 1. Crab grass—cut grass higher from May on, do not water from June on for several weeks, keep up lawn fertility and dust with arsenate of lead before March 1, at rates between ten and twenty pounds per 1,000 square feet, mixed with sand and applied when there is no snow on the ground. (Arsenate cannot be used on recently seeded lawns or where one intends to sow seeds.) For night crawlers, the speaker advised the appli-

## AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

cation of arsenate of lead, five pounds per 1,000 square feet, in February.

Other things pointed out by Mr. McClure included the following: Tests at the university indicate best growth where the mower is set to cut to a height of one and one-quarter inches, except in the case of bent grasses. Proper fertilization, based on a composite soil sample taken when the seed bed is in the early stages of preparation, will go a long way toward insuring a better lawn, providing the seed bed is properly drained and well prepared and the other factors previously mentioned are considered and handled in the right manner.

#### Shade Tree Problems.

The afternoon session was given over to a discussion of shade tree problems.

The first speaker was John Seibenthaler, Dayton, who told many important things in "The Management of Shade Trees in the Nursery." In case the terminal leader of a tree is destroyed, he said, a new leader can be made by tying two lateral branches together and cutting one of them back later. On red oak, trim the taproot when setting in the nursery, to develop fibrous roots. Nursery stock should be root pruned in fall or early spring, using a root pruner and spade. A shrub digger of the Onarga type is set eighteen inches on stock four to seven feet high, and twenty-four inches on stock six to eight feet. After a tree gets four or five inches in diameter, prune every three or four roots. In case trees are to be burlapped, one foot of ball should be dug for every inch of diameter in caliper.

The speaker also touched briefly on tree insects, mentioning that the European elm scale, or bark louse, attacks trunks and large branches and is best controlled by spraying in the last part of May or the first part of June with miscible oil, and elm leaf beetle attacks the Chinese and European elms and is controlled with lead arsenate.

#### Selecting and Moving Trees.

Charles F. Irish, Cleveland, in his talk concerning "Selection and Moving of Trees," advised against the use of hemlocks or maples in windy situations and against the use of Norway maples if a good lawn is desired, recommending elms and oaks instead. Maples and beeches are shade-tolerant and can be used in screen plantings. Soil is an important consideration. If tree roots are in a water-logged soil they start late and the death of the tree may eventually result.

Pick a tree from a more exposed location than the one in which it is to be planted. In choosing a tree, also, select one that is vigorous enough to have sufficient storage of material to move easily and, if possible, select a tree growing in a sandy loam soil, as such a medium aids the formation of fibrous roots which are free of insects and diseases.

Magnolias, ash, walnuts and oaks move best in the spring; elms and maples can be moved any time, if the roots do not get frozen. Allow one foot of ball for each inch in diameter of the tree, make the hole four feet bigger than the ball and provide drainage. Mulching during the winter keeps the soil warm and in summer retains moisture. In pruning trees, balance the root and top. On oaks and sugar maples, cut back the lateral branches, but not the leader; elms should be thinned. Trunks of transplanted trees are wrapped to prevent sun scald,

borers, for one tree sh several aid roc a suita establi

"Ma scape ered b stated death this ye a good feeding early c which

In d use of per 100 borers, marked leaf fe May of weeks emerge lay egg ered ar be sp pounds the fe

Bagg bag an and ca fore e hand beetles sulphu scale i spray, above in the mentio inchwe gypsy

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The given c a larg dinner The fir by Pro tre unique represe small they w around emphas tion an a defin before land c house c be use be orig

Dr. J tained well as pared countr recent

Prof session and Fu in whi materi time, t

borers, etc., and the burlap is left on for one or two years. The transplanted tree should be kept on the dry side for several months after transplanting, to aid root formation, and fertilized with a suitable fertilizer when it has become established.

#### Trees in the Landscape.

"Management of Shade Trees in Landscape Plantings" was the subject covered by William Speed, Columbus. He stated that winter injury caused the death of several trees in this section this year, that terminal twig growth is a good indication of vigor and that tree feeding and trimming can be done in early spring, except on sugar maples, which should not be trimmed.

In discussing insects, he advised the use of six pounds of arsenate of lead per 100 gallons of water for bronze birch borers, spraying late in May. The white-marked tussock moth is the most common leaf feeder in the state, emerging in late May or early June and feeding for four weeks and then pupating; the adult emerges in two weeks and the females lay eggs in a cocoon, which can be gathered and destroyed, and the tree can also be sprayed with lead arsenate, six pounds per 100 gallons of water, during the feeding period.

Bagworm eggs live over winter in a bag and hatch in late May or early June and can be controlled by spraying before emergence with arsenate and by hand picking the bags. Elder leaf beetles are controlled by the use of lime-sulphur or miscible oil. Cottony maple scale is controlled with a late dormant spray, being sure the temperature is above 40 degrees and the sap is rising in the tree. Other insects discussed and mentioned as troublesome included the inchworm, cankerworm, Japanese beetle, gypsy moth and European elm louse.

The last thing on the afternoon program included a discussion and demonstration of the Rototiller, led by Harold Esper, of the university.

#### Banquet Program.

The Wednesday evening program was given over to the annual banquet, when a large attendance enjoyed a tasteful dinner, as well as two interesting talks. The first address was an illustrated talk by Prof. Victor H. Ries, of the floriculture department. The slides were unique, in that they were in series to represent the plantings around various small properties in the order in which they would be seen if one were walking around the house. Among the points emphasized were that the proper selection and planting of materials to follow a definite planting plan be carried out before any planting is done and that the land contours and the location of the house on the property and other factors be used to develop a plan which should be original for that house.

Dr. J. H. Gourley, in a talk which contained considerable wit and humor, as well as a wealth of common sense, compared horticulture in Europe and this country, using impressions gained on a recent trip abroad.

#### Insecticides and Fungicides.

Professor Laurie opened the final day's session with a discussion of "Insecticides and Fungicides—Their Nature and Use," in which he mentioned all the commoner materials that are on the market at this time, together with their original cost,

active ingredient, dilution, use and cost per gallon or pound of material after it has been diluted and is ready for spraying or dusting.

He mentioned also the use of linseed oil, one pint per 100 gallons of water as a sticker for arsenate of lead sprays; the use of Bordeaux or some form of sulphur for anthracnose; the use of glue and sulphur for red spiders on evergreens; the use of a dormant spray for San José scale; the use of lime-sulphur on trees such as maples, walnuts, etc., which may not stand oil, and the use of one pound of paraffin emulsion and three and one-quarter ounces of Penetrol per five gallons of water to control European elm scale, spraying early in the season. The advantage of safety in spraying after a rain, in that the plants will then be more turgid, was also mentioned.

As to the amount of spray required per tree, he said to figure one to one and one-half gallons per inch in diameter for trees up to twelve feet, and one and



L. C. Chadwick.

one-half to two gallons per inch for trees over twelve feet. The cost is 6 cents per gallon for spraying trees with pyrethrum and similar sprays in ordinary dilutions and about twice as much for arsenate spraying.

#### Highway Beautification.

Dallas D. Dupre, of the state highway landscape division, divided his talk on "Ohio Highway Beautification" into two main divisions, discussing first what the highway division expected from nurserymen bidding on state work and, second, what nurserymen should expect of the highway department. Concerning the former he mentioned the following: (1) A strict adherence to specifications. (2) The best quality in plant materials. (3) Friendly coöperation and constructive criticism. (4) A fair view of the highway department's work and methods. (5) An understanding of engineering conditions under which the highway department works.

In the second section of his talk he mentioned: (1) Strict and unvarying specifications. (2) Equal chances for all. (3) Contracts that are fair and workable. (4) Competent inspection on contract work. (5) A reasonable coöperation and sympathetic understanding of contractors.

He mentioned the accomplishments of the division during the past eighteen months, in which about \$82,000 was spent for nursery material, and of the plans for the future, which are not definite as yet, inasmuch as the appropriation will not be set up till sometime late in February. Concerning material being used in highway planting he mentioned *celastrus*, *bignonia*, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, matrimony vine and Hall's honeysuckle among vines; American elms, pin oaks, red oaks and sugar maples among trees, and *aronia*, *Lonicera Morrowii*, *Lonicera fragrantissima* and *Ligustrum Regelianum* among shrubs.

#### Editor's Views.

F. R. Kilner, Chicago, editor of *The American Nurseryman*, presented much food for serious thought in his talk, "An Editor Looks at the Nursery Business." In the years in which he has been watching the industry, he stated, he has concluded that the two great faults of the trade today relate first to the matter of setting up standard grades and second to the confused definitions of the different types of nurserymen. He mentioned an interesting experiment conducted in which shrubs of the same species and described in catalogues as being of the same maturity and excellence were ordered from different nurseries. There was a difference of up to fifty per cent in the sizes of the various shrubs on arrival. Such conditions should not go on and the public must be educated regarding the different grades.

Concerning definitions of different types of nurserymen, Mr. Kilner indicated that there must be some plan devised to get rid of the fly-by-night or "cookbook" style of landscape man, who reads a few books, buys a few tools and a truck and starts out under the guise of a competent landscape gardener and may be able to sell himself to the client because of the pretty pictures he may carry with him or because of a good sales talk. The final thought brought out in this interesting discussion was that the larger nurserymen naturally join every trade association, often for self-interest, but the industry must now consider how important it is to bring the small dealer into the associations, in the interests of the public.

#### Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

A. M. Grube, Cleveland, showed that he is well versed on the culture and use of rhododendrons and azaleas in his discussion, which follows briefly: By properly selecting varieties, azaleas can be had in bloom over a period of several months. *A. indica* and *A. Hinodigiri* are recommended only for forcing by florists. Among azaleas suitable for small properties in Ohio are *A. mucronulata*, which tolerates neutral soil and blooms as early as *forssythia*; *A. poukhanense*, which has large rose-pink to purple flowers and is hardy; *A. Schlappenbachii*, also hardy, being a compact grower and having large leaves, and *A. yodagava*.

Rhododendrons should, preferably, be grafted on seedlings of hybrids or on *R. catawbiense*, or be propagated from seeds sown in the winter in the greenhouse. Cuttings can be taken of blue and pink seedling varieties, but the blood-red strains do not seem to root easily. Soil for rhododendrons and azaleas must be well drained and, preferably, consist of a sandy loam with plenty

of organic matter added. Most azaleas and rhododendrons demand an acid soil, and a soil acidity analysis must be made regularly. After planting, the plants are well watered and a 2 to 6-inch mulch of German peat moss is maintained.

In pruning, half of the branches are pruned back each year, to give a greater number and continuity of blooms. Fertilizers and acidifiers include cottonseed meal, ammonium sulphate, blood, superphosphate and aluminum sulphate. Concerning the use of rhododendrons, he advised their use in woodland conditions, in combination with other evergreen shrubs, with a background of hemlocks or pines, etc., but not with a southern exposure nor with deciduous material, and not in groups of less than four to six.

#### Orchard Problems.

"Problems in the Fruit Tree Nursery" were well described by Dr. H. B. Tukey, of the Geneva, N. Y., state experimental station. He mentioned the increasing shortage of seedling stocks of fruit as an outstanding problem in this country, due to the fact that the depression caused the bankruptcy of many of the country's former leading producers of this type of material. In the case of apples, seeds of the diploid varieties, such as Delicious, McIntosh and Ben Davis, produce good seedlings, while seeds of triploid varieties, which include the Baldwin, Greening, etc., are worthless in seedling production. Mazzard stock is best for sweet and sour cherries in New York, while Myrobalan is the best stock for the plum. In peaches, seeds from the Appalachians are satisfactory, the pits being cracked and after-ripened before planting.

The speaker presented charts to show the complex nature of fruit trees, the different ways in which different stocks affect the top and different tops affect the root and the effects of grafting an intermediate stem piece between the root and top in some instances. In closing, he mentioned the increased interest being shown by amateurs in dwarf fruit trees and predicted that this type of tree will become more popular in the near future and nurserymen would do well to plan for this demand.

#### Closing Features.

The final event of the program and one of the most important was a discussion led by L. C. Chadwick concerning "The Identification of Cotoneasters and Evonymus," in which was used an identification key prepared by Mr. Chadwick, which, though not entirely foolproof, is unquestionably the most complete means of identifying these two important species. The uses and culture of many of these species have already appeared in *The American Nurseryman* and still more will appear in future issues.

After Mr. Chadwick's talk, a brief discussion period was held and opinions and a few suggestions concerning the program for next year were given, along with a hearty vote of thanks to the floriculture department for arranging and carrying out such a worthy school.

W. P. R.

THE Onarga Nursery Co., Onarga, Ill., recently completed its new office quarters in the fireproof storage building that was erected to replace the structure destroyed by fire last summer.

## Cornell Conference

### Lively Two-Day Gathering at Ithaca, N. Y., Despite Inclement Weather's Handicap on Attendance

The fifth annual nurserymen's conference under the auspices of Cornell University was held at Ithaca, N. Y., January 23 and 24. Registration was slightly lower than usual because of conflicting dates and inclement weather. Prof. John R. Bracken, who left State College, Pa., on Wednesday by airplane, was compelled to land at Williamsport, Pa., because of bad weather encountered north of that city. He reached Ithaca the following morning after close bus connections.

Dean Betten opened the formal session by describing the different types of financial support secured from federal funds.

Dr. A. J. Heinicke, of the department of pomology, addressed the group on "The Causes of Winter Injury." In brief, these would include the actual killing and browning of the wood tissues, the possibility of toxic cell sap, the drying out and the mechanical injury by ice within the cell of the plant. Damage is somewhat proportional to the rapidity of the fall in temperature and to its duration. Recovery is proportional to the amount of uninjured cambium tissue and the leaf area maintained the following season. Emphasis was placed on the injury to mature trees in the loss of bark on the southwest side of trees both near the ground and among the crotches. The damage to apple orchards during the past year may lead to the more extensive planting of McIntosh and of McIntosh seedlings, as well as of Wealthy, although many growers may return to the planting of Baldwin.

A message urging the more extensive use of species and varieties of roses was transmitted by letter from J. Horace McFarland on behalf of the American Rose Society.

Edward H. Costich, Westbury, L. I., led a discussion of the revitalization plan of the American Association of Nurserymen. This followed the general trend of the convention discussion at New York city, with added emphasis upon the possibilities of such a movement.

#### Lectures and Pictures.

Professor Johnstone-Wallace, of the department of agronomy, described certain striking results of pasture experiments under his direction which are applicable to the lawn problem. He stressed the use of certified seed and the replacement of Dutch white clover with Kent white clover and also the use of Welsh pasture timothy instead of red-top. Because of its ability to germinate quickly, perennial rye grass is to be recommended as a nurse crop for the seeding of steep banks.

"New plants that are worth while" is a misnomer," said Henry Kohankie, Painesville, O., referring to his topic on the program. He called attention to many plants which are not new introductions, but which have been in America for many years. The failure on the part of the nurseryman to offer such items for sale may be due in part to the lack of demand, although this is changing with the growing interest on

the part of garden clubs, etc. Nursery production has been governed by the inclination on the part of nurserymen to push easily propagated varieties of plants. Mr. Kohankie stressed many desirable plants which are worthy of the attention of progressive nurserymen.

A luncheon discussion on recent developments in the spread of the Dutch elm disease, led by Dr. P. A. Readie, of Cornell, dwelt upon the regions of infection and the measures of control being followed by federal and state authorities.

A preview of the colored illustrations of a forthcoming book by Dr. Clement G. Bowers, Maine, N. Y., on the rhododendron was a treat tendered by Prof. R. W. Curtis. He accompanied the display of various rhododendrons and azaleas with a dissertation on their use and fitness to American horticulture.

Dr. John R. Bracken, head of the landscape architecture department at Pennsylvania State College, gave an illustrated lecture on the landscaping of small properties. He brought out a number of solutions for suburban areas and emphasized the desirability of taking advantage of topography and of coordination with adjoining property owners.

The annual banquet taxed the accommodations selected, so that the committee had to eat elsewhere. Dr. F. A. Pearson, of the department of agricultural economics, spoke on "The Monetary Situation." He showed the close connection of the nursery business with the erection of buildings and predicted favorable nursery conditions just as soon as there was a marked change in construction.

C. J. Hunn.

#### NEW YORK STATE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New York State Nurserymen's Association was held January 23, at the Seneca hotel, Rochester, starting with luncheon at noon, President Morris J. Dee presiding.

Dr. H. B. Tukey, of the New York state experimental station, gave an interesting address, illustrated with lantern slides, on the effects of winter damage. This was followed by an address by Mr. Amadon, of the New York conservation department, on reforestation problems, and a report of the National Planning Committee by Paul Fortmiller. Other matters of interest filled out the balance of the sessions, altogether a most enjoyable and instructive meeting. Fifty-two were in attendance.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Morris J. Dee, Newark; vice-presidents, W. J. Maloney, Dansville; E. H. Costich, Westbury; R. T. Brown, Queens Village; Schuyler Smith, Geneva; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Maloy, Rochester; executive committee, D. C. Brown, Rochester; Paul Fortmiller, Newark; W. J. Maloney, Dansville; P. H. Farber, Rochester; C. W. McNair, Dansville; D. B. Belden, Fredonia. C. J. Maloy, Sec'y.

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# New England Convention Sets Record

**Annual Meeting of New England Nurserymen's Association Described as Best Attended and Most Successful in Its Twenty-four Years**

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the New England Nurserymen's Association was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., January 22 and 23. It was the most largely attended and most successful meeting in the history of the organization. During the morning of the opening day, the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association held an adjourned meeting and had a full and frank discussion on the revitalization plans of the A. A. N. It was finally unanimously voted that the association favor the plan, and a committee was appointed to study it further. A committee was also appointed to represent the association at the statehouse and care for legislation which might be inimical to nursery interests. H. Rohrbach, who spent several months in Germany last year, spoke interestingly on the effects of the Dutch elm disease there.

At the opening session of the New England Nurserymen's Association there was an excellent attendance. After the roll call of members, which found all the New England states but Vermont represented, President Clarence E. Dow, Bar Harbor, Me., read his address, in which he strongly favored a closer union of state and regional groups, with a strong national association to which all might belong and contribute. For roadside plantings in Maine, most of the material used had been collected, he said, there being a great wealth of suitable stock available. After commenting on embargoes and quarantines, he said that he thought a summer meeting would be advantageous for the members.

## Committee Named.

Reports of the secretary, Harlan P. Kelsey, Jr., East Boxford, Mass., and of the treasurer, F. S. Baker, Cheshire, Conn., were read and accepted. The latter report showed that the N. E. N. A. had contributed freely toward expenses incurred for delegates attending quarantine, code and market agreement meetings. The following committees were appointed: Nominating, Paul Bauman, George Harris and W. G. Wyman; auditing, W. H. Thurlow, H. H. De Wildt and C. H. Williams; resolutions, Alexander Cumming, Jr.; P. J. Van Baarda, and H. V. Lawrence.

The membership committee reported favorably on five applications and the individuals were duly elected next day. Donald D. Wyman was chosen for the tenth successive year as a delegate to the convention of the A. A. N., which will be held in Cincinnati, O. Mr. Wyman reported on hearings he had attended relative to quarantines and other matters. He also referred to the threatened taxation of nursery stock. Seth Kelsey spoke on hearings he had attended in Washington. He mentioned the existing charges made by such states as Virginia and Alabama for the privilege of shipping nursery stock there. He suggested that if Massachusetts and other affected states levied similar license charges against the of-

fending states, the latter might change their tactics.

A message of sympathy was voted sent to Mrs. William Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Pa., and letters of good cheer to W. H. Wyman, at Winter Harbor, Fla., and to Charles R. Fish, Worcester.

C. H. Greaton, Providence, invited members to attend the annual convention of the Rhode Island Nurserymen's Association, to be held at the Biltmore hotel in that city February 7 to 9.

After some discussion on the revitalization plan of the A. A. N., a committee, consisting of H. P. Kelsey, Jr.; Eugene N. Boerner, and Harlan P. Kelsey, Sr., was appointed to study the suggested plan and later report to the N. E. N. A.

## Planting Pointers.

Donald Wyman, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., spoke at length and in interesting manner on "Plants for Particular Locations." He emphasized the importance of using plants in their proper places and of knowing just what plants to use under different conditions. Lists of the best shade-loving plants, those noted for their striking fruits or autumn colorings, hedge plants, those doing best under smoky, wet and dry conditions; broad-leaved evergreens, and others were in turn referred to, and the speaker answered a number of questions. At the close, Mr. Wyman

showed slides of fine hedges growing at the Dominion experimental farms, Ottawa, Ont., many of them 40 to 50 years old. The majority of them were planted under the direction of the late Dr. W. T. Macoun. The speaker was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

The annual dinner, which followed the afternoon session, was enjoyable. There was no speech making, but a number of members told interesting stories or anecdotes, after which a vaudeville show kept members in good humor and closed the opening day's proceedings.

At the morning session January 23, on motion of H. P. Kelsey, Sr., strong resolutions were adopted deploring the suggested E. R. A. plans for planting the islands in Boston harbor with such material as forsythias, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, *Spiraea Vanhouttei*, Japanese quinces, rambler roses and other subjects unsuited for such work. Native material found along the seacoast was declared more suitable and more likely to succeed. Resolutions thanking the late commissioner of agriculture, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, for his splendid coöperation with nursery interests during his long service at the statehouse were adopted by acclamation.

## Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected: President, W. N. Craig, Weymouth, Mass.; vice-president, C. W. Morey,



**Leaders in the New England Nurserymen's Association.**

(Sitting: W. N. Craig, new president; Clarence E. Dow, retiring president. Standing: Donald D. Wyman and Walton Wyman.)

Woonsocket, R. I.; secretary, Harlan P. Kelsey, Jr., East Boxford, Mass.; treasurer, Frederick S. Baker, Cheshire, Conn., and executive committee, Joel Barnes, Yalesville, Conn., Clarence E. Dow, Bar Harbor, Me., and C. H. Williams, Exeter, N. H.

Harlan P. Kelsey introduced Edgar Gillett, the new commissioner of agriculture for Massachusetts, who made a pleasing address. He mentioned that eighty-five per cent of the graduates from the largest agricultural school in Massachusetts are staying on farms, which is an encouraging sign. He promised to cooperate in every possible way with the nursery interests in Massachusetts and assist in solving the trade's problems.

John F. Malley, state director of the Federal Housing Administration, gave a fine address on "The Federal Housing Administration's Program and How It Affects the Nursery Interests in New England." He showed how nurserymen have fine opportunities to profit by cooperating in this program. At the close of his address, he answered a number of questions and was accorded a rousing vote of thanks.

#### Pest Control Told.

It was much regretted that Lee A. Strong, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine in Washington, was unable to attend. L. H. Worthley came in place of Mr. Strong and made an excellent substitute. After referring to the gypsy moth and other pests, Mr. Worthley devoted most of his time to the Dutch elm disease and stated that about 80,000 dead or badly affected elms had been removed and burned or would be destroyed the coming season. About 2,500 square miles in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut are being cared for, and 5,000 square miles will be covered the coming season. Small infestations had been located in other sections, carried by elm burls. It is a slow-spreading disease and can only be carried by bark beetles. No method of controlling the beetles has yet been found. A thorough scouting campaign will be in progress between May 30 and July 1, at which period the disease can best be detected. The speaker had hopes that the energetic measures being taken might stay the disease, which has caused terrific losses in elms abroad. Asked whether or not the Chinese elm was immune, the speaker answered in the negative.

After a luncheon, a large and appreciative audience enjoyed a fine address on "Our Beautiful New England," which was illustrated by direct color photographs, by A. C. Shelton, New England manager for the Agfa-Anseo Corp. This was a splendid portrayal of New England scenery at all seasons. Wonderful autumnal tints, the roses at Elizabeth park, Hartford, Conn., and Roger Williams park, Providence, R. I., and the orchids at Butterworth's, Framingham, were beautifully shown.

President C. E. Dow thanked the members for their loyalty during his tenure of office and introduced the new president, William N. Craig, who made a short address of an optimistic nature. After a few minor business matters had been disposed of, the convention was adjourned, just as the worst blizzard that had struck New England for a generation was getting into its stride, causing some members to have difficulty in reaching their homes.

#### CONNECTICUT MEETING.

The Connecticut Nurserymen's Association held its twenty-eighth annual winter meeting at the Hotel Bond, Hartford, January 18, beginning at 10:30 a. m. The order of business started with the roll call of members, many of whom were absent due to inclement weather. The address of President E. J. Kelley included the reading of reports of 1934 meetings. A. E. St. John made his report as secretary and treasurer, and the reports of the various committees were given in detail by each chairman.

Officers were elected for 1935 as follows: President, Charles S. Burr, Manchester; vice-president, A. C. Bird, of Bristol Nurseries, Inc., Bristol; secretary-treasurer, A. E. St. John, Manchester, reelected; delegate to national convention, George Harris, with F. S. Baker as alternate.

Appointment of the executive and legislative committee was made to include E. J. Kelley, chairman; Joel Barnes, H. Verkade, A. Cumming, F. S. Baker, G. R. Godfrey and E. M. Brown. The entertainment committee is composed of A. E. St. John, A. C. Bird and N. Millane. The membership and publicity committee includes Joel Barnes, R. H. Gardner, P. Shelton and A. Stovekin. The forestry and state park conservation committee is composed of Henry Kelley, R. Stevens, H. J. Zack and E. D. Robinson.

One new member was voted into the association, E. B. Wilson, of the Wilson Landscape Co., 59 Clermont street, Hartford, Conn. The roll call showed twenty-one members present.

A recess was then called to allow for lunch, after which W. W. Thomson presented a discussion on "What the Connecticut State Florists' Association Is Doing on Legislation." A motion was made by Alex Cumming to have the legislative bodies of the nurserymen's and florists' associations cooperate in drawing up a skeleton bill to place before the state legislature. Provisions are to be made in the proposed bill giving the clubs the power of making changes and notifying members of such changes.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by other prominent speakers. W. L. Slate addressed the meeting on "Planning in Connecticut." W. O. Filley, forester, presented "Plans for Control of Dutch Elm Disease." Dr. W. E. Britton, state entomologist, spoke on "Some Phases of Pest Control in Nurseries."

Brief talks were also given by G. P. Clinton, state botanist; Luther Keith, director of roadside improvement, and J. Peter Johnson, deputy in charge of state quarantines.

#### EASTERN ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Despite unfavorable weather and road conditions, limiting the attendance, the meeting of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association at Trenton, N. J., January 17 brought forth vigorous discussion and plans for group action.

Eugene S. Boerner, of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., was elected president, and Edward Hoyt, of Stephen Hoyt Sons, New Canaan, Conn., vice-president. Russell Harmon, Stroudsburg, Pa., and A. F. Meehan, Dresher,

Pa., were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

A contribution of \$100 was voted by the association for the expenses of the Nurserymen's National Planning Committee. The meeting favored a federal quarantine against the Dutch elm disease if it were proposed as less burdensome than state quarantines. Resolutions of congratulation were adopted to be sent to the Ohio Nurserymen's Association on its successful fight on the taxation of nursery stock as personal property, and the A. A. N. was urged to take action in the matter as a national problem.

Allyn R. Jennings, landscape architect of the New York city park department, gave an interesting talk. Dr. R. P. White, of the New Jersey experiment station, and C. W. Stockwell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave up-to-date information on the various plant pest diseases and their controls.

#### WILLIAM N. CRAIG.

William N. Craig, who now heads both the New England Nurserymen's Association and the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, was born at Levens Hall, Westmoreland, England, of Scotch parents, and started his career working under his father, who for twenty-five years was head gardener and forester there. Later he worked on various large estates, including Lambton castle, Durham, and Park Place, Henley-on-Thames. When 26 years of age, he came to the United States, in 1890. He had charge of private estates at Framingham, Springfield and Taunton, Mass. He was for over thirteen years superintendent of the F. L. Ames estate, North Easton, at that time noted for its orchid collection, and later was for ten years superintendent of Faulkner farm, Brookline.

Mr. Craig started in business at Weymouth, Mass., in the fall of 1922 and has specialized in lilies, rock plants, roses and choice flowering shrubs. He also does a large business in other hardy bulbs.

Secretary of the Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston for twenty-two years, he later was elected president for two terms and in recent years has been treasurer. He is vice-president of the Horticultural Club of Boston. Recently reelected president of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, he for some years served as secretary of the New England Nurserymen's Association, was elected vice-president in 1934 and now becomes its president. He served for nine years as a trustee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and on many committees. He is a past president of the National Association of Gardeners, a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and one of foreign corresponding members of the lily group. He is a member of many other horticultural organizations.

Besides being a lecturer of note, Mr. Craig has written for the press since 15 years of age. He has been a regular contributor to *The Florists' Review* for the past thirty years and now writes regularly on "The Current Season" in *The American Nurseryman*, giving the valuable information and opinion which are his after nearly a half-century's active participation in commercial horticulture.

# Michigan-Indiana Joint Meeting

**Holding General Sessions for Addresses and Discussions and Separate Gatherings for Business, Two State Bodies Draw Good Attendance at South Bend, Ind.**

Under capable direction, the joint meeting arranged for members of both the Michigan and Indiana nurserymen's associations proved a highly successful affair at the Oliver hotel, South Bend, Ind., January 18 and 19. A complete registration would have shown an attendance of close to seventy-five. All the speakers were listened to attentively, with lively discussions following the talks. Vernon Krider, Middlebury, Ind., and Frank Beatty, Three Rivers, Mich., headed the committee in charge.

At the conclusion of the joint program January 19, each of the state groups held a separate meeting, at which, besides debate on tax, legislative and inspection matters, election of officers took place. The Indiana nurserymen voted to reelect all the 1934 officials, as follows: President, O. A. Hobbs, Bridgeport; vice-president, Vernon H. Krider, Middlebury; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Pottenger, Indianapolis, and chairman of the executive committee, Carl Haas, Terre Haute.

B. J. Greening, Monroe, was named the new head of the Michigan association, supported by A. J. Stahelin, Detroit, vice-president, and J. P. Goodhue, Monroe, secretary-treasurer. Frank Beatty, Three Rivers, continues chairman of the executive committee.

## Conservation Plantings.

The first of the joint sessions was presided over by O. M. Hobbs and was featured by a talk on "Food and Cover Improvement for Wild Life," given by P. F. English, of the game division of the Michigan state department of conservation. Valuable native vegetation, where wild life might flourish, is being rapidly destroyed, the speaker declared. He cited successful projects that had involved plantings for wild life conservation and then told of the efforts now being made by the state to in-

crease such plantings on farms and unused lands, including wood lots. The value of the work for erosion control was also mentioned.

Mr. English made a plea for nurserymen to cooperate with farmers by supplying certain types of material at prices which would permit extensive planting. Among the stock named were honeysuckles, elderberries, snowberries, barberries, wild cherries, evonymus, privet and bittersweet. The suggestion was made that nurserymen make demonstration plantings of suitable materials on their own grounds and urge interested groups to purchase stock for use elsewhere. Lists of stock and suggested planting plans were provided.

## Roadside Planting.

After an intermission for lunch, the program was resumed with the presentation of a talk entitled "Important Phases of Landscape Improvement of Highways," by J. M. Bennett, superintendent of parks and boulevards, Wayne county, Detroit, Mich. Since 1922, Mr. Bennett has been making splendid progress in his section and his accomplishments have been the model in many other communities.

Roadsides represent the front yard of the nation, he stated, and as such should be fittingly developed. The program should include planting, seeding and sodding, regulating of public utilities, providing comfort stations, regulating signs and encroachments and maintenance work. Trees should be considered first, it was declared, and these will be of the greatest benefit over the longest period if they are planted on the property side of the pole line rather than in front of the pole line. Shrubs, it was said, can be used to lessen the formal effect of trees planted in rows along the highway. Perennials should be naturalized in groups, except where intensive treatment is required. Native plants are desirable in the open country, but near cities exotic species can be used.

Well grown nursery stock was declared the best to use. Normal, straight, well rooted specimens are essential. Sugar maples, pin oaks, red oaks and American elms were named as being among the best trees to use, with Norway maples for city plantings. Pin oaks can be handled better than red oaks, it was said. The discussion brought out the fact that the trunks of all thin-barked trees, such as maples, are wrapped for the first two years with 4 to 6-inch building paper, tied with 2-ply jute twine.

## Inspector Speaks.

E. C. Mandenberg, head of the Michigan orchard and nursery inspection department, spoke next, substituting for the scheduled speaker, the state commissioner of agriculture in Michigan. Mr. Mandenberg's topic was "Coöperation Between the Nurseryman and His State Agricultural Department." Nurserymen were urged to require credentials of all dealers from whom they purchase stock. A warning was given

of possible serious effects through the spread of the Dutch elm disease.

## Would Coördinate Roadside Plantings.

Greater uniformity in prices, preferably on higher levels, was urged by B. J. Greening, Monroe, Mich., who also offered some remarks on the advantages of coördinated roadside planting efforts. Certain desirable legislation in the state was suggested, including the setting of grade standards.

Mr. Greening, calling attention to the increasing importance of roadside development, introduced a resolution for presentation to the United States Department of Agriculture, calling for the establishment of an organization which would control and direct the policies of such work. The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

Whereas, there is apparently no definite roadside development program of national scope being executed, and

Whereas, only relatively few states are now practicing organized roadside development, due to being poorly equipped and because of a lack of funds and proper leadership, and

Whereas, those states now engaged in this work have widely differing policies with respect to roadside development, and

Whereas, only a few federal projects of this nature have been undertaken and these have been of an intensive or highly developed nature near centers of large population, and

Whereas, all improved roads should be planted with shade and ornamental trees for the purpose of providing shade, improving the appearance of the roadside, controlling erosion, modifying extreme weather conditions, uplifting, normalizing and providing relief to those mentally oppressed by everyday cares, and improving the general welfare of the nation by the innumerable beneficial effects resulting therefrom, and

Whereas, within the next ten years the growing public demand for this work will result in the planting of trees in excess of 50,000,000, based on 130 trees per mile, along more than 500,000 miles of roads already improved, with a probable increase of 250,000 miles of road requiring 25,000,000 trees within this 10-year period, and

Whereas, the proper species and size of planting material must be selected according to climate, soil and location and proper and continuous maintenance assured,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Michigan Nurserymen's Association, assembled in annual convention at South Bend, Ind., January



Oliver A. Hobbs.



Benjamin Greening.

18, 1935, that the United States Department of Agriculture, through its bureau of public roads, establish an organization, headed by a chief landscape forester with years of experience and training in all phases of roadside development and qualified to organize, control and direct the policies of such work through the federal road districts and state highway departments, and

Be it further resolved, that the secretary of this association send a copy of this resolution to the Hon. Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and also a copy to the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, to be presented at its next annual meeting.

Clarence Siebenthaler, Dayton, O., told of the dropping of the marketing agreement by the A. A. N.

#### Soil Matters.

The second day's program was opened with a talk on "Soil Acidity and Plant Growth," by Prof. L. C. Chadwick, of Ohio State University, Columbus. The matter of soil acidity was declared to be only one of several soil factors affecting plant growth. The availability of nutrient elements under various degrees of acidity was told. Costs per pound of nitrogen from various sources were compared, ammonium phosphate being recommended for economy. The value of green manures was also touched on. Cottonseed meal and slaughterhouse tankage were said to be the best sources of nitrogen for ericaceous plants.

Tests to find the desirable soil reactions for several types of plants were described, covering *Daphne Cneorum*, perennial delphinium, annual and perennial lupines, German irises, tulips, narcissi and three forms of lilies. Neutral or slightly alkaline soils were found to be the best in each case. Many questions asked of the speaker at the conclusion of his talk indicated the interest the subject held for the nurserymen.

#### Trade Practices.

To conclude the program, E. H. Burgess, Galesburg, Mich., president of the National Mail Order Nurserymen's Association, discussed "Improvement of Trade Relations and Practices." Mr. Burgess urged greater uniformity in grading nursery stock, declaring that misrepresentation causes buyers to lose faith in nurserymen in general and in those who sell nursery stock by mail or through agents in particular. Mention was made of the efforts of the National Mail Order Nurserymen's Association to bring about more uniform grading.

Mr. Burgess was ready to demonstrate his point clearly. With him he had a collection of nursery stock which he had ordered from various mail-order firms. The specimens represented merchandise that had been described alike regardless of price differences. For comparison a specimen selected according to the A. A. N. standards of grading was provided. The variance among the four or five specimens in each group, both in root development and size, was amazing. Price divergences were also wide. Such standard subjects were taken as *Spiraea Vanhouttei*, Concord grapes, honeysuckles, *Berberis Thunbergii* and roses.

Mr. Burgess also brought up the matter of firms' offering the same item or a similar one under different names in their catalogues. A popular hardy carnation appearing in current listings was cited as an example. It was suggested that if a buyer purchased a number of these carnations from different sources and then discovered them to be alike the reaction would be dis-

tinctly unfavorable to nurserymen. Deliberate pirating of illustrations, copy and varietal names from other nurserymen's catalogues was discouraged and the penalties for copyright infringements were made clear. Remarks in similar vein were made by Frank Beatty, who is also active in the mail-order group.

#### Visitors.

Before concluding the session, the presiding officer, H. E. Malter, introduced a number of nurserymen from other states than Michigan and Indiana. Included were C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex.; Clarence Siebenthaler, Dayton, O.; W. A. Natorp, Cincinnati, O.; H. S. Chard, Painesville, O.; Arthur Palmgren, Glenview, Ill.; Henry Chase, Chase, Ala.; Arthur Cultra, Onarga, Ill.; R. D. Underwood, Lake City, Minn.; William Flemer, Princeton, N. J.; F. A. Wiggins, Seattle, Wash.; N. E. Averill, Dundee, Ill., and John Holanbach, Dansville, N. Y.

A banquet Friday evening, with dance music and an entertainment program, attracted a large party and was an enjoyable feature of the meeting.

#### NORTH CAROLINA MEETING.

The semiannual meeting of the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen was held at the King Cotton hotel, Greensboro, N. C., January 16. About sixty nurserymen were present. The North Carolina Association, though only 2 years old, is an active one.

Prof. M. E. Gardner, of the department of horticulture of North Carolina State College, delivered a talk on "Tree and Small Fruit Varieties Found Desirable for North Carolina Conditions." There was much interest in the talk, and North Carolina nurserymen are planning to propagate newer and better varieties of small fruits. Professors Randall and Weaver reported on experiments in rooting hollies, and the discussion by the nurserymen indicated a wish to emphasize the different varieties of the holly as an ornamental shrub.

Roadside improvement was discussed by Leon Wells, in charge of North Caro-

lina highway beautification work. Criticism of the types of plants used by state and federal governments was voiced generally by nurserymen present.

Plant quarantines recently enacted in the state were discussed by the state entomologist, R. W. Leiby. He spoke of recent blister rust control work in the state, of the probable spread of the Japanese beetle and of the Dutch elm disease eradication in the eastern states. Dr. Leiby reported that injury by the Japanese beetle might be looked for in three to five years.

The types of trees and plants which nurserymen might grow for commercial sale for use in soil erosion prevention was discussed by Dr. J. H. Stallings, director of the federal soil erosion project in piedmont Carolina. Fourteen million seedling trees are desired for planting next winter, he said, which trees will not be available.

Officers of the association will be elected at the next annual meeting, to be held in July in Raleigh. The present officers are: President, W. T. Hanner, North State Nursery, Julian; vice-president, M. L. Harkey, Harkey Bros. Nursery, Charlotte; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Leiby, state entomologist, Raleigh. Additional members of the executive committee are M. L. Throneburg, Howard Hickory Co., Hickory; Harry Nettles, Nettlewood Nurseries, Biltmore; W. C. Daniels, Mecklenburg Nurseries, Charlotte, and E. I. Tinga, bulb grower and nurseryman, Castle Hayne.

There are 175 nurseries, growing 2,000 acres of stock, in North Carolina. The state is the largest shipper of native oriental plants such as rhododendron and kalmia.

Nurserymen at the meeting expressed themselves as well pleased with the increase in business during the past fifteen months.

R. W. Leiby, Sec'y.

#### W. T. HANNER.

W. T. Hanner entered the nursery business in 1911, organizing, with a partner, the North State Nursery Co., at Julian, N. C., to grow fruit trees chiefly. In 1925, the firm was incorporated and Mr. Hanner became secretary and treasurer, which positions he has held since. G. A. Garrett is president of the concern.

In June, 1933, when the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen was organized, with Harry Nettles, Asheville, president, Mr. Hanner was named vice-president. He succeeded to the presidency of the organization last August.

The North State Nursery Co. now grows fruit, shade and nut trees, grapevines, evergreens, shrubs, etc. Continuing successfully through the depression period, the firm last year did a highly satisfactory business, Mr. Hanner declares.

#### TEXANS SEEK ROSE RESEARCH.

Application has been filed by the Texas Rose Growers' Association for the establishment at Tyler of a government experiment station to investigate and combat diseases which are making serious inroads in rose production in that area. The application stated that the rose industry has an annual value of more than \$2,000,000 to the state of Texas and that certain diseases, heretofore unchecked, are taking an annual toll of more than \$100,000.



W. T. Hanner.

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# Western Association at Kansas City

**Larger Gathering Hears Able Talks on Shelter Belt Project and Association's Future—Elects G. W. Holsinger Secretary for Nineteenth Term**

A larger registration, more new members and a better feeling about the future of the business were outstanding features of this year's meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen at Kansas City, Mo. The meeting was held for the forty-fifth year, January 22 to 24, at the Hotel President. The total registration was seventy-nine. This was twenty more than at last year's meeting. Six new members were enrolled. These, as well as the older members, expressed the utmost confidence in the coming season, saying that prospects seemed brighter than for some time. Last spring's plantings were practically a total loss in many parts of the country, according to the reports.

On the afternoon of the opening day a meeting of retailers was held, with E. H. Smith, York, Neb., chairman. This meeting was a round-table discussion of business conditions and of problems that arise from time to time. The retail nurserymen have no formal organization.

## General Session.

Wednesday morning, January 23, the general session of the association was opened by President A. J. Bruce, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Bruce and George W. Holsinger, secretary-treasurer, submitted their reports for the past year. Routine matters occupied the rest of the morning. At noon luncheon was served in the hotel, with the wives who had accompanied their husbands as guests.

The opening address Wednesday afternoon, January 23, was by Dr. Raymond A. Schwegler, dean of the school of education, University of Kansas. Dr. Schwegler's message was one of cheerfulness. He advised his hearers to look for the better things of life no matter what the condition of business or world affairs. By searching for the things that bring peace of mind one is inspired to go on, Dr. Schwegler said.

A stereopticon lecture on "Rock Gardens and Pools" was presented, showing colors and arrangements of flowers and evergreens in various localities. Some of the scenes were of foreign gardens and of rare plants. President Bruce read the descriptive matter as the pictures were shown. Donald W. Bush, Kansas City, who was to have delivered the lecture, was unable to be present.

## Shelter Belt Project Described.

Paul H. Roberts, acting director of the local shelter belt project, who was to have spoken on "Stimulating Effects of Federal and State Plantings," had been called to Washington. His place was taken by Clayton W. Watkins, Nebraska director of the project, who was introduced by "Chef" Marshall. Mr. Watkins is thoroughly conversant with soil and growing conditions through the west. He told of the harmonious relations between nurserymen and those engaged in college extension work in his state. Tree planting, he said, is as old as the country itself.

Several nurseries in Nebraska were founded by pioneers who rode on horseback to deliver trees that they had sold. The value of planting trees was known in the early days. Today persons are better posted than they were fifty years ago. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the shelter belt project now under way can be made a benefit to the farmers and the country at large. Mr. Watkins said that what has been done in Nebraska could not have been done without the help of the nurserymen.

## Commercial Nurseries Essential.

The belt to be planted will be 100 miles wide and will stretch through Nebraska, the Dakotas, Kansas, Oklahoma and the panhandle of Texas. Work will begin next spring, Mr. Watkins stated. Commercial nurseries are



G. W. Holsinger.

being considered to supply the stock, since they have the trained workers and can supply the required material.

The importance of trees and the part they play in agricultural life were touched upon. Millions of trees have been taken out each year. Many of these have gone for good purposes, but they must be replaced. Eastern Nebraska, formerly quite barren, has been well planted, the speaker said, and has demonstrated what can be accomplished in one generation.

While trees are of vast importance in the project now under way, in some places grass or shrubs would be better. The purpose of the undertaking is to establish farm and field windbreaks which will add materially to living conditions and will serve as an important factor in controlling wind erosion.

The project is based primarily upon tested plans of land agriculture through the area, Mr. Watkins made known. A considerable part of the plan is still in the process of being made. In some places a row of trees will be flanked on either side by hedgerows and be-

yond these will be low-growing shrubs. The contour will be followed as closely as possible in every instance where it is consistent with the purpose of the work.

Thursday morning's session opened with a talk on "Building Business—via Modern Methods," by C. C. Smith, Charles City, Ia. Mr. Smith illustrated his address with a chart which provided certain percentages for overhead, discounts, miscellaneous expenses and profits. The division was considered as a fair basis for operating nurseries, according to the opinions of Mr. Smith's hearers.

## Future of the Association.

"The Western Association's Future" was handled by A. F. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., in an admirable manner. Mr. Lake named more than a dozen or more nurserymen who had been outstanding in the association in the early days. Mr. Lake touched on the high characters of these pioneers and on the friendships that had existed in those days and mentioned some of the meetings held at Kansas City forty or more years ago. Several of the delegates in the convention were also acquainted with those men who have died.

The happy memories of those early days, Mr. Lake said, should help to keep the association intact. At the same time, he added, it was necessary to look forward. "Young men are needed as members with their modern ideas and enthusiasm. More salesmen are needed to liven the business. The small nurserymen must be invited to join the association, for they are the life of the trade. At least one college man should be on every program. From now on we must work with these scientific men, because they have things that help the business."

"We should appoint a committee to go out after members, for we want to keep this association. We have problems—every section has—but they are not all the same. We will work out our problems. In this association lifetime friendships have grown up. I would not miss the meeting each year. I like young men; they are sincere. They are going to revolutionize the nursery business. Many old firms are going down because the older heads are trying to run the business. They can't do it. We must interest the young men and give them an opportunity to take part in our association."

After Mr. Lake's talk there was a brief discussion of an invitation from the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association to join in its meeting next year. A. E. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., made a motion that the Western Association thank the Illinois Association for its invitation, but continue to hold its meetings in Kansas City. The motion was passed.

In an executive session the "Status of the American Association's Marketing Agreement" was presented by Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.

The report of the nominating committee was received and the following of-

ficers were elected: President, J. Frank Jones, Lawrence, Kan.; vice-president, Edward L. Baker, Fort Worth, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, George W. Holsinger. Mr. Holsinger was reelected for the nineteenth term.

The executive committee is composed of C. C. Smith, Charles City, Ia., chairman; Robert Scott, Manhattan, Kan.; Ralph Skinner, Topeka, Kan.; Charles Williams, Kansas City, Mo.; A. J. Bruce, Des Moines, Ia., and C. G. Marshall, Arlington, Neb. The next meeting will be held in Kansas City in January, 1936.

## OKLAHOMA MEETING.

### Strenuous Season Past.

The Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association met January 16, in its fourteenth annual convention, at the Huckins hotel, Oklahoma City.

The president's address, by C. E. Garee, outlined conditions that had confronted the nurserymen for the last year, saying: "No nurseryman has been so active as in former years. The summer meeting was called off because of the fact that we were needed at home, as we were facing the worst conditions that we had had in years. We have been living in strenuous times and have had many problems that have cost us sleepless nights, but we have had work to do. The nurseryman's work should be constructive, and I believe it is. The fruits of his labors are ahead, but that labor, intelligently done, makes this world a better place in which to live."

Jim Parker reported for the committee on the best varieties of fruits for Oklahoma. The questionnaires sent out had not changed the list from that carried by the majority of Oklahoma nurseries, he said. Some progress has been made on frost-proof varieties, especially in apricot and pear.

Harry Cordell, president of the board of agriculture, made a short talk, expressing a desire to be of service to the nurserymen. He mentioned the fact that he thought it unfair for the federal government to sell trees in competition with private business, saying that the nurserymen are entitled to more protection.

### Fruits in Oklahoma.

Prof. Frank B. Cross discussed the future of orcharding in Oklahoma. He said that the future of orcharding depends on a foundation of revenue, rather than sentiment, and named the conditions necessary for a profitable industry anywhere as favorable climatic conditions, outlet of product and people who understand the work. While climatic conditions in Oklahoma are not the best for some fruits, there are still a great number that are sure crops. Pecans and black walnuts are native there and most successfully grown. The same is true of a great number of varieties of grapes. The search for frost-proof varieties of fruits is fast enlarging the list of sure crop fruits.

"Successful orcharding is based upon intelligent operation and intelligent operation is the limiting factor in this state," he said. "We need more people who can comprehend the possibilities, who have a sympathetic understanding for the work and the capital to develop the industry. The Nurserymen's Association, Florists' Association, A. & M. College and others are making progress in overcoming this deficiency, and education along this line will do more to develop the state horti-

culturally than anything that may be done."

"The Nurseryman's Relation to the National Shelter Belt Project" was explained by George Phillips, of the United States forestry service. He outlined the conditions necessary for nurserymen to contract with the federal government for growing trees for the shelter belt project. Chester Marshall, of the Marshall Nurseries, Arlington, Neb., is chairman of the committee to make contracts between the forestry department and the nurserymen.

An interesting talk was given by E. D. Richards, Muskogee, on "Roses in England and America." He stressed the beauty of roses in formal gardens, also the mass plantings of the same color of roses. He described the municipal rose gardens in some larger American cities, saying that they not only add beauty to the cities, but also are sources of information to the people as to varieties and manner of planting and care.

Eugene Woerz, Ardmore, reported on the supply of ornamentals in the four southwestern states. In some evergreens the young liners were killed by drought, but most of the evergreens are sufficient for the needs. Shade trees are likely to run short, as the supply is limited.

Leo Conard reported on the fruit trees available, giving the reports from the largest growers in the United States, and showed that the crop this year is much less than in former years.

### Legislative Recommendations.

R. E. Montgomery gave over his talk on nursery laws to the report of the legislative committee, of which he was a member. It offered the following recommendations in its report, which was accepted: First, out-of-state nurserymen be permitted to ship into Oklahoma with no requirements except their regular state inspection certificates; second, that the Oklahoma nursery inspector be permitted to use such time and expense as needed to advise nurserymen and help them to eradicate such pests as may be found in their nurseries; third, that the forest commission, a tax-supported institution, be prohibited from selling nursery stock.

In speaking on "Federal Loans and Landscape Plantings," W. E. Rey, Oklahoma City, said a ruling of the Federal Housing Administration classifies landscape planting among permanent improvements, thus making it possible for property owners to secure federal loans for that type of improvement as well as for remodeling the house.

### Officers Elected.

The nominating committee offered the following slate of officers, which was elected. President, W. E. Rey; vice-pres-

## AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

ident, V. E. Bryan; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jim Parker.

Noble was selected as the place for the summer meeting.

Appointment was made of the following legislative committee: Leo Conard, N. D. Woods, Frank Sneed, C. E. Garee and R. E. Montgomery.

Mrs. Jim Parker, Sec'y.

## CINCINNATI LANDSCAPE GROUP.

Officers for 1935 were installed at the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Landscape Association, January 21, at the Caproni Inn. The business meeting was followed by a fish and spaghetti dinner that will go down in history. P. Cassinelli was dinner chairman and obtained the redfish direct from a friend in New Orleans. The Caproni Inn has long been famous for its spaghetti. W. A. Natorp had charge of the entertainment which followed dinner.

President T. B. Medlyn surrendered the gavel to the new president, C. E. Kern, who had served the association as president in 1929. A. L. Heger, Covington, Ky., is the new vice-president. Edward A. Smith, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer, has served the association since its organization.

Walter Hillenmeyer and Clarence Siebenthaler were present as guests and entered helpfully into discussion of plans for the 1935 A.A.N. convention, to be held in Cincinnati next July. Wilbur and John Siebenthaler were also present as guests. The committee has planned to memorialize two illustrious Cincinnatians, Nicholas Longworth and Charles H. Taft, by planting two fine trees in Eden park to be dedicated during the convention. Harry Gray, horticulturist for the city park commission, urged honoring the memory of some outstanding person in the industry and suggested the planting of a ginkgo to Ernest Wilson, who was the benefactor of all nurserymen.

February 8 was selected as the day on which the association would act as host at the "Most Modern Home in Cincinnati," where thousands of visitors are viewing the miracle that was brought about by some forty contractors in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration in remodeling an old house. The association took part in the undertaking by completely landscaping the prominent corner to which the old tumbled-down house had been moved.

Copies of the constitution and code of ethics were forwarded to a group of landscape firms in Chicago considering the organizing of a similar association.

The next regular meeting of the association will be held February 11.

Edward A. Smith, Sec'y.

## BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES

### Box O, PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

**OFFER:** PIN OAKS, 3 to 6 ins. in diameter, 15 to 20 ft. high, specimen stock. NORWAY MAPLE, in all grades. ROCK MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE. Beautiful AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ, specimen trees 15 to 18 ft. AMERICAN HOLLY, nursery-grown, 3 to 8 ft. high. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITÆ, sheared, 3 to 4 ft. PFITZER JUNIPER, 4 to 5-ft. spread. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, 3 to 4 ft. DOUGLAS SPRUCE, 3 to 6 ft. MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, 4 to 8 ft., and many other greens, RHODODENDRONS, etc., especially suited for large estate and park planting. Very attractive prices on this material will be made. Inspection invited.

## LONG ISLAND ANNUAL MEETING.

## Discuss Elm Disease.

The fourth annual meeting of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association was held January 16 at the Cortland House, Bay Shore, N. Y. President Jac Bulk opened the meeting.

Edward Costich, of Hicks' Nurseries, outlined the efforts of the government to eradicate the Dutch elm disease. It was brought out that the disease had not been found in any nursery to date. Henry Hicks cautioned nurserymen not to spread fear to the public, since diseases and bugs of one kind or another have always been found and, with the exception of the chestnut blight, nothing serious had happened yet. At this point A. J. Jennings, president of the New Jersey Association, accompanied by Mr. Swift, was introduced. Mr. Jennings added a few words on the Dutch elm disease. Motion was made and unanimously carried that the Long Island Association cooperate with the Eastern Nurserymen's Association in any matter pertaining to this disease.

Mr. Costich was called upon at the same time to report on the revitalization plan of the American Association of Nurserymen, but, because of lack of time, he suggested that a special meeting be called to discuss this more fully.

The matter of the customary meeting with the garden clubs of the second district was discussed, and it was decided to appoint a committee to work out details of this meeting to be held sometime in February.

## Officers Elected.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Henry A. Naldrett, Farmingdale; vice-president, Edward Costich, Westbury; secretary, G. Clifton Sammis, Huntington; treasurer, Walton Scherer, Northport.

President Bulk gave an interesting address, outlining the accomplishments of the year, paying tribute to his supporters and admonishing the members to attend meetings and likewise support the incoming officers.

Mr. Naldrett, the newly elected president, made an appeal for everyone to help uplift the standards of the nursery business.

Benjamin Van Schaick, secretary of the Long Island state park commission, showed some beautiful colored slides of the state parkways and Jones' beach, at the same time giving an able address and some enlightening facts.

C. H. Zimmer, of the New York state department of agriculture, gave pertinent facts pertaining to the gypsy moth, pine shoot moth and Japanese beetle. He stated that New York heads all states in the production of nursery stock, which amounted to seven million dollars in 1930.

H. H. Campbell, director of the Nassau county agricultural department, outlined the school for nurserymen and florists to be held at the state institute February 5 and 6.

R. G. West, of the Suffolk county farm bureau, extended an invitation to attend the nursery school to be held at Riverhead, February 1 to 4.

Dr. Dietz, of the state institute of applied agriculture, spoke in behalf of the institute, expressing a wish to cooperate with the nurserymen.

## "PAINESVILLE NURSERIES"



*A Complete Line of*  
**General Nursery Stock**  
in all departments  
for winter storage and spring sales.

Our Trade List is very complete.

You should see it before buying.

**The Storrs & Harrison Company**  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

**LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN**  
**THE BENJAMIN CHASE COMPANY**  
DERRY, N. H.

Leslie Scott, of the Allied Retail Nurserymen's Association, spoke in behalf of his association, appealing to members to cooperate and asserting that in unity there is strength. Peter Van Melle admonished nurserymen to increase their efforts toward improvement by studying their troubles and to do constructive work.

## WESTCHESTER RETAILERS MEET.

At the annual meeting of the Westchester County Retail Nurserymen's Association, held at White Plains, N. Y., January 14, D. Leslie Scott, Elmsford, was elected president; Richard Langle, East View, secretary, and H. C. Taylor, treasurer. R. Heidkamp was elected vice-president to succeed C. A. Peterson.

Sheets were distributed to members on which to report their available stock and suggested retail prices with a view to stabilizing conditions in the area. An

insignia for members' use is being designed. A committee that had conferred with the Long Island and Allied Retail Associations and had visited Commissioner of Agriculture Baldwin, at Albany, reported progress toward the formation of a representative general group to watch over trade interests throughout the state.

THE officers of the Arizona Citrus Nurserymen's Association are Harry A. Michaels, president; H. H. Wasser, vice-president; J. C. Treat, treasurer; secretary, John O'Dell, assistant agricultural agent, and directors, George Silva, Elvin White and Reed McKay. The association recently participated in the citrus exhibition at Mesa, Ariz.

THE Cole Nursery Sales Co., Cleveland, O., had a display of nursery stock at the Cleveland exposition, held at the Public Auditorium December 29 to January 6.

## SEEK FUNDS TO SAVE ELMS.

## Arborists Ask Government Aid.

Commercial horticultural organizations and garden clubs are urged by the American Society of Arborists, the president of which is Charles F. Irish, Cleveland, to appeal to state and federal governments for appropriations to combat the spread of the Dutch elm disease. The form of a resolution is supplied, to be adopted by such organizations and forwarded to state governments and to members of Congress.

In a recent letter to such bodies, President Irish directs attention to the fact that this disease "threatens to destroy every elm tree in the nation." The history of the disease since it was first discovered in Holland in 1929 is traced down to the finding of the infection on an elm tree in Cleveland, in 1930, and the epidemic in New Jersey discovered in 1933, resulting in a zone of infection covering 2,500 square miles, centering around New York harbor, in which the disease had spread to a total of 7,600 trees. The letter goes on to state:

"It is the opinion of arborists, pathologists, entomologists and other scientists that the Dutch elm disease in America can be eradicated. However, they say that, to accomplish this, it will be necessary that action be taken at once. All dead and dying trees near the infected areas should be examined and removed as likely breeding places of the borers which have been found to be responsible for the spread of the disease. In this way, and only in this way, can the dissemination of the disease be stopped and our elm trees be saved.

"At present there are no funds to carry on eradication work except in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, where a half-million dollars of federal funds have just been made available for these states only.

"While the actual work of eradication of this disease is a governmental function, it is your obligation to supply our government employees with necessary funds to enable them to carry out an effective campaign. Unless such funds are available at once for work not only in all known zones of infection but with enough reserve to stamp out any new discoveries of the disease, the loss of the American elm may be charged to our neglect."

## Form of Resolution.

Following is the form of resolution to be presented at trade meetings for adoption:

Whereas, a fungus, *Ceratostomella ulmi*, known as the Dutch elm disease, was discovered in the United States of America in 1930, and

Whereas, this disease threatens to kill the elms throughout the nation, thereby causing irreparable loss to every present and future citizen of this nation, and

Whereas, the United States Department of Agriculture has repeatedly advocated the necessity of taking drastic action in order that this disease may be eradicated before it spreads to such proportions as to be uncontrollable, and

Whereas, the earlier that eradication can be effected, the smaller will be the expense incurred, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the..... in meeting assembled

a) Do urge upon the Hon. .... senator, the Hon. .... representative, and the Hon. .... governor, their duty and responsibility to aid in a campaign to fight the Dutch elm disease and to work to secure an adequate appropriation to be made available as needed to effect eradication.

b) That we do hereby appoint a committee to assist in the fight to save our elms, first, by enlisting public support for ample appropriations, and second, by cooperation with the eradication forces.

c) That the secretary is hereby instructed to spread a copy of these resolutions on the min-

utes and to send copies of these resolutions to the Hon. .... named above, and to the National Council on the Dutch Elm Disease, c/o Dr. A. W. Gilbert, 48 Stone road, Belmont, Mass., and to Norman Armstrong, secretary, American Society of Arborists, 517 Peoples Bank building, White Plains, N. Y.

By ..... Pres.  
and By ..... Sec'y.  
Date ..... 1935.

## PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW.

More than 3,000 exhibitors competed for about \$40,000 in cash prizes offered at the Pennsylvania farm show, which opened at Harrisburg, January 21, for a 6-day run. All phases of farm activities were in the show, including fruit growing, floriculture, vegetable growing, mechanical aids for the field and the home and a score of other important adjuncts to rural life.

This year, as for several years past, nurserymen overlooked a superb opportunity to reach the great rural market of Pennsylvania and the adjacent areas of Ohio, New York, Maryland and New Jersey.

Dealers in implements, spray materials and similar lines brought their wares from far distant points, but those who supply the corner stones of agriculture—seeds, trees and plants—failed to appear in what may be termed respectable numbers. Less than a dozen nursery firms used space to show their products: W. F. Allen Co., Salisbury, Md.; Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo.; Enterprise Nurseries, Wrightsville, Pa.; Worley's Nursery, York Springs, Pa.; Adams County Nurseries, Aspers, Pa.; E. W. Townsend, Salisbury, Md.; Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Md.; Hilton Dahlia Gardens, Springfield, N. J.

## CENTRAL JERSEY ASSOCIATION.

The Central Jersey Nurserymen's Association, formed last autumn, holds regular meetings of members of the trade in Hunterdon, Middlesex, Mercer and Somerset counties in New Jersey, gathering on the second Monday evening of each month for discussion of local problems. The January meeting, at the state experiment station, was featured by a lively discussion of licensing and marketing agreements, resulting in the appointment of a committee to study the subject.

The officers of the association are A. E. Young, of the Irrigated Farms Co., Trenton, as president, and L. C. Schubert, of Somerset Rose Nursery, Inc., New Brunswick, as secretary.

E. R. EISLEY, Seabright, Santa Cruz, Cal., is building a hothouse 16x30 feet for use in his nursery business.

## AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

## WISCONSIN CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., at the Republican hotel, Wednesday, February 13. The morning session will be devoted entirely to business and is restricted to members only. At noon, there will be a luncheon for both members and non-members. Tickets will be 75 cents per plate. A feature of the luncheon will be an address, "New Discoveries in Horticulture of Interest to Nurserymen," by H. J. Rahmloff, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.

The program for the afternoon session is as follows:

President's address, by Thomas Pinney, Sturgeon Bay.

"National and State Forestry Planning," by a member of the Wisconsin conservation commission.

"Recent Trends in the Nursery Inspection Service," by E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, Madison.

"The Nursery Business, Present and Future," by Charles H. Hawks, Jr., Wauwatosa.

"Roadside Planning and Planting in Wisconsin," by E. H. Niles, Hartland.

"The Outlook for the Landscape Business," by Oscar Hoefler, Kenosha.

Unfinished business and general discussion period.

Reservations for the luncheon should be mailed to the secretary, M. C. Hepler, Pardeeville, Wis., at once.

## MARYLAND WINTER MEETING.

The winter meeting of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association will be held at College Park, Md., February 20, immediately following the closing of a two-day short course for nurserymen arranged by the University of Maryland. At this meeting the annual election of officers will take place.

The short course this year will be open to any nurseryman who cares to attend, whether he is a resident of Maryland or not. A small fee will be charged for registration. Drawing from the experience of the past two years, the course this year will be the best that the university has held. It is planned to have manufacturers of equipment and supplies used by the nursery industry display their wares in the exhibition room at the time of the course.

## COMING CONVENTIONS.

The midwinter meeting of the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen will be held February 15 at the Hotel Douglas, Newark, N. J. Frank Schmidt, Milburn, N. J., is president and Robert F. Greene, Englewood, is secretary.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Nurserymen's Association will be held at Providence February 6.

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Norway and Schwedleri Maple, Cutleaf Weeping Birch, Hawthorn, Mountain Ash, Flowering Cherry, Crab, Peach and Almond; Evergreens, Roses, Fruit and Nut Trees; Fruit and Shade Tree Seedlings; Multiflora rooted cuttings.

Very complete supply as usual.

If you have not received our wholesale price list for this season, advise and we shall gladly mail one.



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8 to 10 ft

1/4 to 1

1/2 to 2

2 to 2 1/2

2 1/2 to 3

Other v

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Mugho Pine,  
Douglas Fir,  
Norway Spruce,  
White Spruce,  
Colorado Blue  
Spruce, etc.  
250 of the  
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Taxus Cus  
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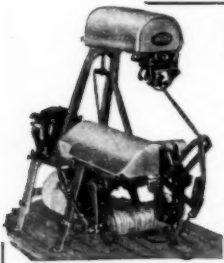
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	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft. ....	\$7.50	\$65.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal. ....	8.50	75.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. cal. ....	12.50	100.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. ....	17.50	150.00
2 1/2 to 3 in. cal. ....	25.00	200.00

Other varieties quoted on request.

**TITUS NURSERY CO.**

Waynesboro, Va.

### GROUP MEETS AT PALO ALTO.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Central California Nurserymen's Association was held at Palo Alto, Cal., January 15, with some forty nurserymen present. Nonmembers of the association were invited to the meeting, and there were ten visitors present.

L. R. Cody, of the agricultural commission of Santa Clara county, was the principal speaker. He commented extensively upon the reported letting down of the bars at Washington, D. C., to permit the importation of cheap nursery stock. This, he said, was in violation of quarantine No. 37 and will be disastrous to the trade.

Mr. Cody stressed the importance of organization and told of the advantages to be gained through such organizations as the Central California Nurserymen's Association and the California State Nurserymen's Association. He also told of the new regulation now going into effect that will require no terminal inspection in California. Inspection will be made at the source, and the shipment marked released. There is much to be said in favor of this method, as considerable time and expense are saved thereby.

New members of the Central California Nurserymen's Association are Peters & Wilson, Millbrae; Kaneji Domoto, Hayward; Clarence Vaughn, Woodland, and Charles Burr, of the Edenvale Nursery Co., Niles. G. K. A.

### PORTLAND NURSERYMEN.

At the monthly meeting of Portland Nursery Club, Inc., held at The Quelle, Portland, Ore., Wednesday, January 9, the new Oregon nurserymen's law was approved. It is now in bill form and will be presented to the legislature when it meets this month.

The subject of quarantine No. 37 was also discussed and the secretary of the club was instructed to write the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., as well as to the state Congressmen, advising them that the Oregon nurserymen are opposed to letting down any of the bars of quarantine No. 37. The annual meeting of the control board for the marketing agreement was held January 14 at Portland.

The florists and nurserymen of the Portland region are busy preparing for the flower show to be held during the convention of the Northwest Florists' Association, to be held at Portland March 31 to April 2. J. G. Bacher and "Nick" Schroeder, Portland, have charge of the arrangements. The entire Civic Auditorium, including the basement, has been rented for the show.

Fred J. Borsch, Pres.

GEORGE BUDGEN, of the Berkeley Horticultural Nursery, Berkeley, Cal., recently discussed "Fuchsias" before the Woman's Club, Vallejo, Cal.

THE establishment formerly operated as Stretton's Nursery at 626 Lincoln avenue, San Rafael, Cal., is now being conducted as Boyer's Nursery five miles north of San Rafael on the famous Redwood highway, near Hamilton Field junction. The nursery was started about fifteen years ago by Tove Boyer, who three years ago was married to Frank W. Boyer, both now continuing the business. Two acres are operated, a general line of aquatics and nursery stock being grown. New plants are featured.



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Ample and Complete Stocks.

Car lot shipments at reasonable freight rates.

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Douglas Fir, 4-yr., T, 4 to 8 ins. ....	\$18.00
Norway Spruce, 5-yr., TT, 6 to 12 ins. ....	16.00
White Spruce, 5-yr., TT, 6 to 12 ins. ....	16.00
Colorado Blue Spruce, 4-yr., T, 4 to 8 ins. ....	30.00
Balsam Fir, 4-yr., TT, 5 to 5 ins. ....	20.00

250 of the same kind and size at the 1000 rate.  
Many varieties of seedlings at \$5.00 and \$6.00 per 1000. Ask for price list.

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12 to 15 ins. B. & E.      \$50.00 per 100      \$450.00 per 1000  
F.o.b. Cincinnati.      Sample 50c  
We can also furnish choice plants up to 4 feet.

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**Nursery PARAPIN-Dip-WAX!**

Surest, Safest, Cheapest—Manufactured by  
**WALTER E. CLARK & SON**  
Box C, Milford, Conn.

# Herbaceous Perennials

## C. W. Wood Comments on Less Common Varieties of Hardy Plants Deserving Attention

### RUBUS.

If some one will explain why the brambles (rubus) are not more used in ornamental plantings, the minds of a few of us inquisitive folks will be set at ease on one point at least. Though they cannot in their present state of development be compared with the rose, their nearest relative, so far as garden value is concerned, who is to say that they could not be made to rival that popular subject under the guiding hand of the intelligent plant breeder? Even as they come to us from nature they offer some excellent garden material, most of which is practically unknown to gardeners and the best of it offering a good field of exploitation for the commercial plant grower.

Preferences in plants differ so widely that it is never safe for one to point one's finger at any particular subject as the best and expect everybody to agree with one. There may be better hardy native shrubs than the Rocky mountain flowering raspberry, *Rubus deliciosus*, but if there is, they have not come my way. That is my personal opinion, based on a critical consideration of the plant from all garden angles, including flowering habit, ease of culture, garden behavior, hardiness and beauty, among others. It makes a bushy growth up to five feet, with thornless stems and large lobed leaves. The flowers, which look like single roses, are produced in great abundance all during June. These white flowers are followed by thimble-like fruits, which, unfortunately from the utilitarian standpoint, are of poor table quality. Aside from the beauty of the plant and its flowers, its nonspreading habit is greatly in its favor. And its ease of culture in any good garden soil in sun or light shade does not detract from its value.

Although it is a much more rampaging spreader than the preceding and otherwise lacks much of its charm, *Rubus odoratus*, of eastern America, is a desirable shrub. In it the flowers are reddish purple, an inch or two across, and usually come in many-flowered clusters. The best wild material that I have seen has been in rich leaf-moldy soil, usually in the shade of deciduous trees. *R. odoratus* is a strong-growing plant, up to six feet in height and spreading rapidly from the root. All of this points to its use in wild gardens and other landscape pictures painted on a large scale.

Of the low-growing species suitable for rock garden conditions, the cloud-berry, *R. Chamemorus*, is the best that I have seen, though others—*R. stellatus*, an Alaskan plant that gets just a few inches high, and *R. tricolor*, from China—are highly spoken of in literature. *R. Chamemorus* grows in cool spots, especially in peat bogs, all across northern North America, and when it is transferred to the garden it should have similar treatment, except that it can maintain itself in drier situations than would appear from the foregoing. It has done well in my northern Michigan garden when given a soil full of leaf mold and chopped sphagnum and protection from

the sun during the hottest part of the day and could probably adjust itself to a much wider range of conditions. Its creeping branches, which mostly die back every winter, are clothed in 3 to 5-lobed round leaves, forming a quite dense ground cover, and the large white flowers are followed by yellowish fruits. Propagation is readily accomplished by seedage when seeds are available. Root cuttings about three inches long may be used in the case of most species, and the stoloniferous kinds may be increased rapidly from stolons.

### ANARRHINUM CRASSIFOLIUM.

There has been a pretty little member of the figwort family in my garden for two or three years that has given me a great amount of pleasure, not alone as a garden ornament, but as an intriguing problem in nomenclature. Received as *Antirrhinum cranifolium*, a name not recorded in literature so far as I can ascertain, it turns out now to be *Anarrhinum crassifolium*. The species *anarrhinum* is a small group of plants set apart from the true snapdragons on some technical characters which are of no interest here.

In any case the plant is essentially a hardy blue snapdragon, the only one that has so far been reliably hardy in my northern Michigan garden and one which should do well in the climate of eastern United States and should make a good item for the dealer in out-of-ordinary rock garden plants. It is made up of ground-hugging rosettes of thick leaves (the specific name *crassifolium* referring to that character), distinctly serrate and of a pleasing dark green color. From this rosette a wand-like stem arises in late spring, carrying a string of small blue snapdragons, which keep coming throughout most of the summer as the stem elongates into its ultimate height of fifteen inches or so. Judging from experience here, I should say that the plant requires a light, well drained soil in sun, though this is not final as to culture, for it has not been tried under a wide range of conditions. It is safe to say, though, that it should not have a rich soil, such a growing medium tending to make it short-lived, whereas, in a lean soil, it is truly perennial. This appears to be a good new plant that merits your attention. It is easy to grow from seeds, which are freely produced.

### LOISELEURIA PROCUMBENS.

*Loiseleuria procumbens* presents us with both a problem and an opportunity—the first because it is difficult to grow and the second because it is a lovely shrub for the rock garden now practically unknown to gardeners. The common name of alpine azalea is most apt and describes the plant quite accurately. It is a procumbent evergreen shrub only a few inches high, with small closely set leaves and rose-colored flowers (sometimes white, it is said) in umbels during July and August. I have had the

## AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

plant twice, but lost it both times, evidently because of a too dry situation, so can say nothing assuring from personal experience regarding its culture. Nursery-grown specimens are available, however, which leads one to believe that its day of popularity is dawning. The friend from whom my plant came tells me it succeeds with him in an acid soil which is well drained and watered from below. As stated before, here is an opportunity for some grower, or growers, to make a definite contribution to American horticulture and, incidentally, to help out on the right side of the ledger at the same time. According to textbooks, it may be propagated from seeds handled like rhododendron or by cuttings of half-ripened wood under glass.

### GILLENIA.

*Gillenia*, of which two species are known to me, is a member of the rose family and, like so many of that clan, a good garden ornament. Both species, *G. stipulata* and *G. trifolia*, are natives of central and southern United States and have been known to horticulturists

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THE ONLY HARDY UPRIGHT YEW  
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for a long time, though neither has made much progress in gardens. If they never bloomed, they would still make desirable flower garden subjects. The finely cut foliage of the first-named and the trifoliate leaves of the other, coupled with the reddish stems and small bluish white flowers over most of the summer, make a combination not easily duplicated and one that will surely appeal to the discriminating gardener. They are found in rich woods in nature, but do well in any good garden soil, in either sun or shade, when transferred to the garden. The plants are not showy in the sense that some gardeners seem to prefer, but they are refined subjects that should find ready sale among the more discerning class. Gillenias may be grown from seeds, which should preferably be planted in an outdoor frame in autumn, as they are slow to germinate. They may also be multiplied by division and, possibly, from cuttings.

#### ERIOPHYLLUM.

Eriophyllum is a genus of composites from the west, mostly low, woolly plants which should be beloved of gardeners who like silvery-leaved plants. Their ease of culture, which includes any sunny spot in poor, dry soil, should also endear them to the casual gardener. There are a number of them, probably fifteen or more, known to botanists, though they all seem strangers to gardeners. All that I have had were low-tufted things with woolly foliage and yellow flowers in early summer, all of them plants that should prove valuable in dry gardens and those which receive little care. It is probably not necessary to enter into a discussion of the different kinds, for few of them are available without extended search. And the nomenclature seems quite confused. They are mentioned here that interested growers may be on the lookout for them. They are easy to grow from seeds.

#### CREDITORS CONTROL HARRISONS'.

Creditors will assume the management of Harrisons' Nurseries, Inc., Berlin, Md., for three years, with an option to continue three years more, under an agreement settled upon at a meeting January 8, at which time the following board of directors was chosen to replace the present board of the corporation: John E. Weyer, Union Trust Co. of Maryland, Baltimore; J. Richard Phillips, packer, Berlin; Horace Davis, manufacturer, Berlin; G. Hale Harrison, president of Harrisons' Nurseries, Inc., and Dr. Zadok P. Henry, president of Exchange & Savings bank, Berlin.

The financial statement of the company as of November 30, 1934, showed a general indebtedness of \$149,513.15, including judgments of \$18,801.88, in addition to \$8,882.56 for state and county taxes and a bond issue of \$200,000 constituting a first lien on the real estate of the corporation. The assets showed a total of \$1,284,519.71, including real estate of \$459,982.76 and salable nursery stock of \$653,485.

The members of the Harrison family agree to subordinate their claims of \$28,365.66, exclusive of bonds, and to lease to the corporation the properties used in the nursery business for a rental amounting to taxes and mortgage interest; the properties so leased amount to 1,405 acres.

**OVER 750 DEALERS**  
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**"J. & P." ROSE NOVELTIES**

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are popularized by National Advertising which creates the demand and helps sell other stock, too. MORE NEW KINDS THIS YEAR. Here is the list, ALL PATENTED VARIETIES.

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ALSO there are several other NEW ROSES, in two to three thousand lots, available for exclusive listing—improved strains in Perennials and a general assortment of well grown stock. Especially we call your attention to our young spaced blocks of Shade Trees—Oaks, Lindens, Maples, Elms—one to three inches caliper.

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mens from 4 inches up, ready for quick shipment.  
Prices lower, plants larger. Ask for special list.  
CANTERBURY NURSERIES, Inc., Box A, Easton, Md.

# The Current Season

W. N. Craig's Notes from New England

## SEVERE WEATHER.

Just when we were beginning to get the idea into our heads that winter was going to treat us very lightly, Old Boreas bore down on us with a vengeance. The blizzard of January 23 and 24, which with the exception of one on November 26 and 27, 1898, was the most severe and devastating that I have ever seen in America, showed that it is ever unwise to whistle until one is out of the woods. The deep snow, apart from the fact that it caused terrible tie-ups in transportation, was welcomed by nurserymen as furnishing an admirable means to protect plants from the cold wave which came close on the heels of the storm. Could we but have such a body of snow come each winter for Christmas and persist until mid-March, it would be a great blessing. So far, although we have had several below-zero readings, the cold is far less intense than on several days a year ago, and buds on such shrubs as forsythias are all right so far. The precipitation here for January was more than twice normal, most of which, however, could not penetrate to the roots of plants with the ground hard frozen. However, roots of evergreens have been reasonably moist all winter, and the lack of moisture in the soil will scarcely serve next spring as an excuse for winter killing.

In spite of many unfavorable political factors, there is a hopeful feeling in nursery circles that business the coming spring will show an advance over 1934, even though not so great as might be wished for. Encouraging signs are that wholesale buying shows a good advance, that stock of many kinds is less plentiful and will command better prices than a year ago and that, while cheap selling and price-cutting persist, those indulging in these dubious practices are not satisfied with results.

## Turn Stock into Cash NOW

Demand will increase as spring approaches.

Shortages are appearing in some items.

The trade is looking for sources of stock.

You can move yours by telling what you have in

## THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

One-inch display space: \$2.25

Classified ads: 20¢ per line  
(Minimum order, \$1.00)

## THE CONVENTIONS.

Judging from reports perused, the nursery conventions so far held have been quite successful and encouraging. At the meetings of the Massachusetts and New England Associations attendance was excellent and set new high-water marks. The question of the revitalization of the American Association of Nurserymen received serious attention in each meeting, and the audiences were sympathetic toward a solution outlined by the Costich committee. It is a critical problem, however, and cannot be settled quickly.

It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for if all members of state associations were to belong to regional bodies as well as to a great national association which had its headquarters in the national capital with an energetic secretary or manager to keep close tab on all legislation affecting nursery interests. Such a scheme is highly desirable if it can be brought about without hurting the memberships of either state or regional bodies. We have first to consider the state organizations, which have many problems of their own. Not a few members are rather small growers willing to pay state dues of, say, \$5 per annum, but hesitant about joining even a regional body which would mean \$5 to \$10 more dues and most assuredly not willing still further to increase dues even for the privilege of belonging to a national body. In my estimation there must continue to be all three bodies, and without obligation for anyone belonging to a state body to go further unless he so desires. However, each state body is likely to have a fair percentage of members able and willing to belong to all three organizations. For those belonging to either the state or regional bodies only, some system may be evolved whereby a portion of the dues of such members may go toward the support of the national body.

The problems of florists and nurserymen are pretty much the same. The Society of American Florists, existent for a half-century, is not functioning as in former days of prosperity. It has done admirable work in the past and is still staging a great national flower show each year, which has usually shown a good profit. This body is now drawing on its reserves, although still having about \$120,000 in hand in its several funds and in this respect being vastly better off than the A. A. N. The florists' local and state organizations are being urged to help support a great national body in much the same way as are the nursery associations. In both industries there was a great overexpansion during the boom years, from which each is still suffering. That both national bodies will be revitalized is certain, but it is going to take many moons to accomplish it.

## QUARANTINE REMOVAL.

Announcement of the entire removal of the quarantine on narcissus bulbs from abroad is a first sign of a change of policy at Washington. When this quarantine was enacted it was to pro-

## AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

tect our onion and other crops from two varieties of narcissus fly which we were advised would also attack them. At the time of enactment we had probably a greater number of both pests in the United States than there were in the whole of Europe, and while narcissus bulbs were rigidly debarred, onions from Spain, Bermuda, Egypt and elsewhere continued to come in unrestricted, being no doubt potential carriers of these self-same pests. Narcissus bulbs of high quality are now grown in this country, and growers here need not be alarmed at competition being permitted from abroad.

Not only are we going to have more bulbs admitted, but there should be some lightening of the restrictions on importations of plants, especially new, rare or unusual ones, which would permit entry so that the importers could receive stock alive.

Our high tariff walls must be lowered if our foreign trade is to increase and not decline. The fallacy is exploded that we can be prosperous without foreign trade, and it is a hopeful sign that Washington is beginning to realize this. We fail to remember, when talking about foreign pests and diseases—and that they are serious none will question—that we have sent to Europe the phylloxera on grapes, the woolly aphis or "American blight" on apples, the lacewing fly on rhododendrons, the destructive gooseberry mildew, the Colorado potato beetle and a few other pests.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

### NURSERY STOCK

#### For Best Results.

Grow Your Evergreens from Seed.  
NEW CROP Colorado Blue Spruce, from the BLUEST of the BLUE trees; a big trade pkg., 25c. Colorado Douglas Fir, a big trade pkg. for 25c. Colorado Silver Cedar, a big trade pkg. for 25c. Pinus Ponderosa, a big trade pkg. for 25c. For orders for (4) pkgs. of Evergreen seed I will send a \$1.00 trade pkg. of 100 varieties of Rocky Mountain wild flower seed. The (5) pkgs. PREPAID to you for only \$1.00.

H. D. Belcher, Brook Forest, Colo.

Louisiana Wild Iris. The most beautiful Iris that grows. Should be planted now for spring blooms. Shipments are gathered from six different sections of native fields. More than 100 shades of reds, blues and purples. Colors not guaranteed as roots are taken out while dormant. \$5.00 per 100 roots. Cash, please. Circular on request.  
Cypress Knee Nursery, Algiers, La.

#### Multiflora Japonica.

Rooted Cuttings, 5 to 11 mm.  
Supply limited to 50,000.

\$15.00 per 1000.

F.O.B. Scappoose.  
Peterson & Dering, Inc.  
Wholesale Rose Growers.  
Scappoose, Ore.

Hlex Crenata and Microphylla, annually sheared, bushy, thick, 1½ to 3-ft. sizes.  
Pyraecantha Lalandii, Evonymus Patens, Red Barberry, Maples, Pin Oaks and general line of quality stock. Priced to sell.  
Howard-Hickory Nursery, Hickory, N. C.

Osage Orange Hedge (Maclura) is being used in U. S. erosion-control and western shelter-belt projects, which should stimulate planting by others and increase seedling demand. Order seed now.  
Ray Wickliffe, Seneca, Kansas.

California Privet, Lombardy Poplars, Oriental Planes, Shrubbery, Evergreens, Perennials, etc., at special prices.  
Westminster Nursery, Westminster, Md.

Dahlias—Our 1935 wholesale price list of green dahlia plants from 3-in. pots, ready Feb. 10. Write for it.  
Terrace Gardens, Ionia, Mich.

## NURSERY ACCESSORIES

Nursery Tools, Leonard Full-strapped Spades, Kunde Knives and Shears, Budding and Grafting Supplies. Free 80-page wholesale catalogue illustrates 600 tools.  
A. M. Leonard & Son, Piqua, Ohio.

Julian Winter G the trade died Sund the Veter

Mr. Boy many frie Cleburne, beth Boy Tex. Duns sponsible south's lar broken rec ment bigg left than agement.

He serv A. E. F. overseas, c rank of co

Followin the firms w connected: Tex.; Gri Tex.; Teas Southern Boyd Bros Interstate and Winte Inc., Wint

Mr. Boy May, 1933 months ha was possib tened by a New Year Oakland, E

Survivin Martha L. and J. C., Denton, T Boardman, liam Dudl brothers, I La., and J.

## YARD A

Word col and Garde the winner ly selected, outstanding tional winn ary 11 in th nation, and magazines of the winn be featurin issues.

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Walter H market dev mittee of th Nurserymen

## OBITUARY

Julian C. Boyd.

Julian C. Boyd, of the J. C. Boyd Co., Winter Garden, Fla., widely known in the trade through the south and north, died Sunday afternoon, January 20, at the Veterans' hospital, Bay Pines, Fla.

Mr. Boyd, known as "J. C." to his many friends, was born July 1, 1892, at Cleburne, Tex., son of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd and of J. S. Boyd, Denton, Tex. During his lifetime, he held responsible positions with many of the south's largest nurseries and had an unbroken record of leaving every establishment bigger and better at the time he left than when he took over the management.

He served in the World war with the A. E. F. and spent considerable time overseas, coming out of the war with the rank of corporal.

Following are the names of some of the firms with which Mr. Boyd had been connected: Kerr the Florist, Houston, Tex.; Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex.; Teas Nursery Co., Houston; Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La.; Boyd Bros., New Orleans, La.; Griffing's Interstate Nurseries, Macclenny, Fla., and Winter Garden Ornamental Nursery, Inc., Winter Garden, Fla.

Mr. Boyd had been in poor health since May, 1933, and during the past three months had failed rapidly. His death was possibly caused and certainly hastened by a fall he sustained at his home New Year's day. He was buried at Oakland, Fla.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Martha L. Boyd, and two children, Betty and J. C., Jr.; his father, J. S. Boyd, Denton, Tex.; two sisters, Mrs. John Boardman, Pasadena, Cal., and Mrs. William Dudley, Denton, Tex., and two brothers, Edward Boyd, New Orleans, La., and J. P. Boyd, Denton, Tex.

### YARD AND GARDEN CONTEST.

Word comes from the National Yard and Garden Contest Association that the winners in the 1934 contest, recently selected, are quite unusual and most outstanding. Announcement of the national winners will be released February 11 in the newspapers throughout the nation, and many of the large national magazines have requested photographs of the winning gardens, which they will be featuring in their March and April issues.

The many photographs sent in this last year by the local contest chairmen for entry in the national contest are indicative of the fact that home owners everywhere are becoming more and more of the mind that to have a real home it must be well planted. And instead of just a back yard, they now have an outdoor living room for the whole family to enjoy.

There will be no let-up in the yard and garden contest activity this year. Many communities have already written in, registering their contests and outlining their plans for the new year.

Walter Hillenmeyer, chairman of the market development and publicity committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, states that the yard and

garden contest movement will be carried forward again this spring to the extent of the funds available.

He and the other committee members feel that the yard and garden contests do more to make the home owners of America garden-conscious than anything else and sincerely urge the support of the nurserymen so that a comprehensive campaign may be carried on this year.

SETH L. KELSEY, of the Kelsey Highlands Nursery, East Boxford, Mass., recently talked on "Planning a Garden" before the Woman's City Club, Haverhill, Mass.

RUSH K. MORTON, who operated a nursery near Mount Holly, N. J., died January 9, of heart disease. He was 72 years old and did not enter the nursery business until after retirement as an eye specialist, having practiced his profession at Lead, S. D.

W. H. RAPP, of the Crown City Nursery, Pasadena, Cal., and a past president of the Pasadena Horticultural Society, recently died suddenly. Though he had been ill for some time, Mr. Rapp remained in active charge of the firm's branch near Alhambra until almost the day of his death.

Write for Samples and Price List

# SAXOLIN

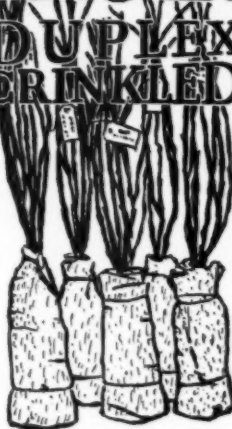
## DUPLEX CRINKLED

**COSTS  
LESS THAN  
BURLAP**

**MAKES  
CLEAN - NEAT  
BUNDLES**

**DOES A  
BETTER JOB**

**KEEPS THE  
MOISTURE IN**



We will send full size working samples that will prove in your own shipping room that **SAXOLIN** is superior to any other wrapper for retaining dirt and moisture around the roots and delivering a clean, attractive package.

**SAXOLIN** is two sheets of kraft paper cemented with asphalt filler and crinkled to stretch and conform to shape of bundle.

It's waterproof—tough and easy to handle.

If you are using any special size material for wrapping tell us the size and we will send samples. Try **SAXOLIN** now and be ready for your next shipping season.

## CHASE BAG CO.

Specialty Dept. - Cleveland, Ohio

### PERFECTION MARKERS

will designate your stock with elegance, assurance and economy.

Made of galvanized steel, finished green baked enamel. Card fully protected yet always in full view.

In display grounds and in the field, from Transvaal, South Africa, to the Island of Guam, they enjoy a record of "PERFECT SATISFACTION" (not one complaint) to thousands of users. EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE, at very moderate cost.



**THE S-W SUPPLY CO.,**

Girard, Kansas

**Plant LABELS**

Inexpensive—durable.  
(Prices F.O.B. Newport, Ky.)

No. 13 Paper  
Strap Label  
**Per  
75c 1000**  
(Wgt. 1 lb. per M.)

No. 50—Paper (Wired) Label, Wgt. 2 lbs., \$1.40 per M.  
No. 45—Celluloid Pot Label, Wgt. 3 lbs., \$2.25 per M.  
Wood or Copper Labels—All Styles—LOW PRICES.

Special prices on Printed Labels upon request.  
Write for FREE SAMPLES and LITERATURE.  
National Band & Tag Co., Inc., Dept. 201, Newport, Ky.

# Pick the Good Prospects!

## 1935 Mailing List with Credit Ratings

**5,720 Names — 1,433 New Names — 344 Dropped**

Send your trade lists and catalogues to Florists, Seedsmen and Nurserymen  
whom you most desire to have as customers.

Revision of the Mailing List of Selected Credit Risks issued in the autumn of 1933 has produced a larger and improved list—25% more names—from checking with trade experiences in recent months.

Changes in the past five years have made your old mailing list out of date, no matter how good it was. You can save on postage and printing in mailings to the trade this season by addressing only those whose orders you want and whose orders are worth having.

From our current credit reports we have compiled a list of florists, nurserymen and seedsmen that includes just such names and only them. Each name is rated as "Good" or "Fair." Each name is also marked with the branch of the industry: Florist wholesale, Florist retail, Florist grower, Nurseryman retail, Nurseryman wholesale, Seedsman, Grower of outdoor flowers, Bulb grower.

No such list is obtainable elsewhere at any price. It is offered you at a low charge because we know many firms want it—they need it vitally at this time. One mailing will save the cost of the list. The credit information will save it many times thereafter.

Names are listed alphabetically by towns in each state. You can buy the list by states at the rate of \$1.00 per hundred names (minimum charge, \$5.00). Send a list of the states you want, and we will immediately forward the list with invoice to cover.

**Complete list (5,720 names) \$25.00**

**Special pre-publication offer: Send your check for \$20.00 today and receive the list upon publication. No orders accepted at the reduced price after February 15.**

State	Names
Alabama .....	44
Arizona .....	13
Arkansas .....	27
California .....	190
Colorado .....	51
Connecticut .....	173
Delaware .....	25
District of Columbia .....	18
Florida .....	61
Georgia .....	74
Idaho .....	23
Illinois .....	358
Indiana .....	172
Iowa .....	121
Kansas .....	79
Kentucky .....	66
Louisiana .....	31
Maine .....	60
Maryland .....	101
Massachusetts .....	311
Michigan .....	247
Minnesota .....	87
Mississippi .....	20
Missouri .....	163
Montana .....	16
Nebraska .....	73
Nevada .....	1
New Hampshire .....	28
New Jersey .....	303
New Mexico .....	9
New York .....	828
North Carolina .....	85
North Dakota .....	7
Ohio .....	542
Oklahoma .....	48
Oregon .....	54
Pennsylvania .....	584
Rhode Island .....	65
South Carolina .....	33
South Dakota .....	10
Tennessee .....	56
Texas .....	166
Utah .....	27
Vermont .....	25
Virginia .....	69
Washington .....	66
West Virginia .....	30
Wisconsin .....	138
Wyoming .....	2
Total .....	5,720

**NATIONAL NURSERYMEN'S CREDIT BUREAU, Inc.**

**612 N. Michigan Ave.,**

**Chicago, Ill.**